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VOL. XII NO. 62— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Mar.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

18th Mar	SOUDAN†	6696
19th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6715
24th ,,	BANGALA * ..	3948
12th April	ALIPORE*	5273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5334
5th May	SICILIA §	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Proceeds to Kobe.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th March. ..	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a.m.
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
17th ,, ..	VITA	K'chi via K'war
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar.	16th Mar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
NYK Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

O.S.K LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	27th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6162	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5780	27th ,,	10th April.
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7347	14th Apr.	28th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

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For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NOS. 25, ESPLANADE ROAD STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. [illegible] without reduction of costs of [illegible] The rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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8 YEARS' SUCCESS.

Major writes:—

"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."

REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY,
Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AT . . . . . LAST.

THE "S.S. MANELA" has arrived with the New STOCK OF CARS for which we have been waiting so long, and we shall commence making deliveries on the 14th March 1924.

BUY ONE
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT TERMS.

For Particulars
APPLY To:—
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ld., & Reduced,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

—FLEXOID—
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OILCLOTHS

are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.

The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

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ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
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Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
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Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
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Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A, Khetwadi Main Road.

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT
with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrathi, accounts, English and typewriting. apply personally, C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Near Sanguinea Wadi, Ramington Road, Bombay.
A R9974

WANTED—AGENT to take up Agency for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar. Local merchant preferred. Apply for terms to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."
T

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES—Wanted 500 youngmen, to join business, for full particulars apply to R. H. GREEN, Manager, British Engineering and Equipment Co., RAWALPINDI.
A R10000

WANTED—A Hindu Gujarati GRADUATE or a SNATAK of Gujarat Vidyapitha, second language Sanskrit, as Superintendent of Boarding school outside Bombay. Remuneration 100—10—150 with free boarding, lodging. Apply SECRETARY, 'Vedashram, Walkeshwar, Bombay.
A R10009

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced in General and Detail Work, capable of making estimates and specifications. Best prospects for a really efficient hand. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and salary at the last place with copies of testimonials to Box No. 118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19186

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS A. P. W. Inspectors, Asst. Carriage Examiners, Station Masters, Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths, Boiler makers, electric welders, Machinemen Machinist Pattern Makers, Sweepers, Turners, Tinsmiths. Apply to Box No. 122, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10042

WANTED—PURCHASERS and AGENTS for American Guaranteed "BEST FOYER'S" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, half inch for all Standard Machines Rs. 14-8-0 per dozen No. 7, Remington Rs. 20-0-0 per dozen, all new consignment. Apply to T. V. SHUNMUGHAVEL, Post Box No. 142, CALCUTTA.
A R9993

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN, having previous experience of the Indian Drugs to sell well-known Ague Mixture, Balm, Hair Oil, Castor Oil, etc. in the market. Good salary and fine Commission for a really capable and energetic man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M9999

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED TWO DISTRICT ORGANISERS, (1) for Poona and the Southern Districts of Bombay Presidency and (2) for Karachi and the Northern Districts of Bombay Presidency on a starting salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and Commission. Must guarantee Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Apply to Secretary, 12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18618

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.
TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
G R9767

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A PROPERTY situated on Public Road, Dana bunder to be sold. For about ten thousand. Apply Box No. 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9997

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PLANTA CASTOR OIL
Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
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C. P. CEMENT.

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
This cement is at present being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for King George's Docks.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests and other particulars.
Apply to our Selling Agents.
Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO. 70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO. Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
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Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to —
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Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

FREE TRIAL—When to buy, when to sell section. Advice FREE. Can show correspondence showing how others are making money. Apply Box No. 119 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10004

BOON to up-country clients doing ready or forward business of gold, silver and shares. POTNIS SONS & CO., Charni Road, Bombay 4.
T R9970

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dibby per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small dibbie per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SHUKLA, Bulaganj, CAWNPORE.
T R10002

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-pieces Rs. 16. Silk Embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand Picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Kashmir.
T R9928

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.
All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9889

WANTED—GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY: or Separator and Cryton, opener—Box No. 121 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10011

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One 250-300 I. H. P. Condensing STEAM ENGINE, very little used Apply with full particulars to Box No. 116. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R9998

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.
R9803

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.
Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.
The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes, Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R10005

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—Session begins in July, 1924. Offers a complete course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Apply for Prospectus enclosing one anna stamp, to THE PRINCIPAL, 124, Espianade, East, CALCUTTA.
M R10003

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.
I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
Leprosy and its treatment.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Sealdah, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion

1st Insertion	..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One Gujarati knowing AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE (B. Ag.) on Rs. 75 with horse and travelling allowance extra. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
19163

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with immediate effect silver parcels for despatch from V. T. Bombay, must be tendered at the Parcel Office not later than 17 o'clock.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Agt. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay 12th March, 1924. C19195

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOUREPORE GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

STOCKS of Genuine Raw, Double Boiled, Pale and Special Pale Boiled Oils always available. Specifications and prices on application.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents: Gourepore Company, Ltd.
19175

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March, 1924 to 28th March, 1924, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st March, 1924. 19185

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1923;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th March to 26th March, 1924, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H EDWIN JONES
Manager.
Bombay, 12th March, 1924. 19181

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION has under its consideration measures for the encouragement of the production of pure milk for consumption within the City limits. A scheme has been proposed by which the Corporation would guarantee a certain percentage on capital invested for a period of years on condition:—
1. That a suitable area for a Dairy Farm is available and only milk produced there under strict supervision shall be utilised.
2. That all processes of milk production shall be open to inspection by Municipal Officers.
3. That the milk shall be pasteurised and a minimum supply of 300 gallons per day be available for supply to Bombay.
4. That the accounts of the Farm or Company shall be subject to audit by the Municipality.

The Corporation will supply facilities for the distribution of milk by leasing stalls in the Municipal Markets and if necessary would subscribe a proportion of the capital required on the condition that they nominate a certain percentage of the Directors of the Company. Full details of the Scheme in question can be obtained on application to the MUNICIPAL DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT Mr. Z. R. KOTHAVALA.

Offers are invited from Syndicates or persons willing to start Dairy Farms on these conditions and should be sent to the address of the Municipal Commissioner in sealed envelopes so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th of April, 1924. The offers should contain full details of the scheme proposed together with a statement of the capital proposed to be raised and what proportion it is desired the Municipality should contribute, the rate of interest which it is desired the Municipality should guarantee and the full names and addresses of the persons or members of the Syndicate who put forward the offer together with details of their previous experience in connection with Milk Trade and also details as to the exact site where it is proposed to start the Dairy Farm.
(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, 11th March, 1924.
19190

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for laying 6" cement concrete foundations along Gowalia Tank Road from the foot of the Frere Bridge to N. M. Petit's Statue will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one applied to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. E. BODDAM,
Executive Engineer,
19191 Road Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALJI LILADHAR has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property belonging to him. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 288 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2039 and 2100 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 782, 783, Street Nos. 6-10 and 12-18 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lilladar Dhaloo, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vanmali Jiva and partly by the property of Gulam Husein Virji, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Haji Hassum and on or towards the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane.
Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.
B. K. DAPHTARY,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
19193

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of MATHURADAS RAMDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.
PURSHOTTAM MATHURADAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar, outside the Fort ... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 20th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19179

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2383 of 1923.
Short cause:—Plaint filed on 21st June 1923. Summons to answer Plaint.
GOVIND RUGHNATH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, temporarily residing at Veraval ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1). LUMCHAND SHANKERJI and (2) KAPURCHAND SHANKERJI, both of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort and (3) BIRDICHAND CHAMNIRAM of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort and (4) TILLOCKCHAND KAPURCHAND Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort and (5) NATHMAL KAPURCHAND a minor by his guardian-ad-litem N. W. Pradhan, Esqr., Bar-at-Law, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort, both the 4th and 5th Defendants as heirs and next of kin of Kapurchand Shankerji deceased ... Defendants.
To,
The 4th Defendant abovenamed Tillockchand Kapurchand.
WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against you the Defendants abovenamed, claiming from you the sum of Rs. 18,953-13-0 together with interest on Rs. 15,000 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 1st day of May, 1923, till judgment, costs of the Suit and the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the agreement of sale and investigation of title, etc. pursuant thereto; and praying that it may be declared that the Plaintiff is entitled to a charge on the said property mentioned in the Plaint herein for the said sum of Rs. 18,953-13-0 and interest and costs, that in default of payment of the said sum and interest and costs by a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, the property may be sold and the net sale proceeds or sufficient portion thereof may be applied towards satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim, that the Plaintiff may be granted such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of April, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. in person or by advocate to answer all material questions relating to this suit and produce your witnesses and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you any document in your possession containing evidence relative to this suit or upon which you intend to rely.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of July, 1923.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd). R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd). R. B. PATEL.
The 3rd day of July 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19184

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 603 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed the 14th day of February, 1924.
Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
SHAVAKSHAW COWASJI DINSHAW, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Mathew Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
(1) BADRUDIN AHMEDJI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant residing and carrying on business at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSAIN, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) TAYEBBHAI ABDUL KADAR VASI, of Surat, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant, residing at Navapura, Surat, (4) ABDUL KAYUM ALIBHAI, (5) EBRAHIM ALIBHOY and (6) ESMAILJI ALIBHOY, all of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay Rs. 1,63,340-9-3 with further interest thereon at 15½ per cent. per mensem with monthly rests and costs that on the defendants or some or one of them failing to pay the same by a day to be mentioned by the Hon'ble Court the immoveable property at Mahim mentioned in the plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the decretal amount that for deficiency, if any on such sale liberty may be reserved to the plaintiff to apply for a decree against the defendants, that pending the hearing of this suit a Receiver may be appointed with such powers as may be deemed necessary that for the purposes aforesaid all inquiries may be made directions given and orders passed of and for further and other relief.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of March 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of February, 1924.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 15th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
C19194 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMKRISHNA BALWANT PHANSE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, and retired Railway Servant ..... Deceased.
SADASHIV RAMKRISHNA PHANSE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 1st day of March, 1924.
MESSRS. THATTE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(True copy) Thatte and Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19192

"MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM."
Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Cholavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2500 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., as Agents of S.S. 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Monday the 17th March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of tre concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

EX. S.S. "PIAVE."

about 2500 Bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Cov. Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

1400 Bags Myrabolums

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 18th March 1924 at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Iron Wheels; Sugar Sample; Cast Iron-Pipes; 3 C/S Metal Polish; Dry Dates; 120 Pces Joists; Rattan Hurricane Lamps; Broken Tiles, Gram; Steel Bars, Coal Tar, Leopard Skins, Tea, Coconnuts, Advg. Matter, 86 Bags Bird Shots, Tanned Leather Sheets, Iron Rail, Iron Bars, Boot Polish, Bedding, Calender blocks, Building Materials; Photo Apparatus, Gunnies, 32 Bags Loaf Sugar, Bags Dhall, Electric Glass Globes, Methylated Spirit, Coir Yarn, Hides, Hardwares (tools), Bricks, Planks, Tiles (cement), Whips, Reels; Wrapping paper, Case Gramophone, 59 B/S Straw Boards, Rice, Polishing Powder Motor Car; Wire Rope; Coir Rope etc. etc.

Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagon, will be sold at the sale warehouse, so intending purchasers, may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

13th March, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Parel Tank Road opposite Old Government House Gate.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 13th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their office rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanad land or ground containing by admeasurement 890382 square yards situate at Parel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay fronting the Government House in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A-14477, New Survey No. 2-2466 Cadastral Survey No. 661 of Parel Sewri Division together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 2524, 2525 2526 (1) 2526, 2526 (2) and 2526 (2) Street Nos. 1218, 1219, 1220 (A) and 1220 (B) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by property of Bhagwandas Bhagla on the South partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Motiram Moreshwar Talnade on the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on the West by a Public Road called Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors to the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.

By order odf9orR o64gR

40 Aerated water boxes (empty).—writing table, two bent wood chairs 1 Wall clock.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse in saddle and hatness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Bullock Cart.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1924.

AUCTION

OF

MOTOR CARS,

MOTOR LORRIES,
ACCESSORIES, SPARES, TYRES, ETC.,

WITHOUT RESERVE
AND ABSOLUTELY
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
ON SUNDAY NEXT,
MARCH 16TH.,
AT 11-30 A. M. (S.T.)
AT
RAVAL BUILDINGS.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
(Opposite Powel's and Imperial Cinema)

This Sale is to Clear the Remaining Stocks of

A.H. WHEELER & CO'S

MOTOR DEPARTMENT,

"A Splendid Opportunity To Obtain A Veicle At Your Own Price."

Catalogues and Inspection Day Prior Sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

ONLY THREE SHOWS TO-DAY!

The First Show will be

BETWEEN 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

in aid of the

PARSI HOUSING FUND

when a special Programme will be screened.

NO COMPLIMENTARY PASS WILL BE ALLOWED IN THIS CHARITY SHOW.

Then there will be two Shows for the General Public at 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S. T.) when the usual Weekly programme with the paramount Drama

"EXTRAVAGANCE"

Will be screened. The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Jimmy Aubrey Comedy.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.

Saturday 15th March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
REQUEST PROGRAMME.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"SILAS MARNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE."
Featuring Louise Glaum,
A Pathe Colour-Production.

IMPERIAL

THIS WEEK & LAST WEEK
Presents
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
GULBAKAVLI
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Coming Saturday Next.

Majestic Films

another historical hit.

RAZIA BEGUM.
RAZIA BEGUM.
RAZIA BEGUM.

See how she loved to Conquer and consumated her life for her passion

see it at

Cinema Majestic.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition
IN AID OF
Poor Parsee Housing Fund
From 22nd March to 29th March 1924
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

Unique Opportunity for Exhibiting and Selling Trade Articles.

A Trade Section has been opened in the most prominent and attractive part of the Fete and a few stalls are available for exhibiting and selling trade articles. Prizes will be offered for the best decorated stalls.

For charges and full particulars, please see Lady Jehangir or Mr. H. Pastakia at the office of the above between 11-0 A. M. and 1-0 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Esmail Vill Mothbai Street, Byculla, made to order household, furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dumbwaiter, chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, rich pictures in frame, silver show cases, office writing table, glass book case, fancy teapoys, single beds mirror and panel almirahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hatstand, towel horse, glass crockery, replenture, etc...

Property of a European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE OWNERS TO BUY BED ROOM FURNITURE, ETC., AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE, WODEHOUSE ROAD, OPP. COLABA STATION.

Under instructions from the proprietor the Hotel Metropole, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the remaining furniture of the Hotel Metropole at the above address such as marble top centre table chairs mirror and panel almirahs, easy chairs, writing desks, dressing tables, single iron beds, teapoys, gown stands, towel horses, large hot cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE GAS OIL STOVE ELECTRIC FAN, WATER FILTERS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED-WARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 16th March, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Sea Dream next to post office, Colaba, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinet silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet, teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electric lamps and fans, gas oil stove cooking utensils, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

Property of B. B. Griffin, Esq.,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HOTELS, CLUBS AND BOARDING HOUSE-OWNERS BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC, WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of C. S. Viglietta, Esq., Manager, the Hotel Majestic, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, valuable furniture such as dining tables, chairs, large sideboards, dining room suites of bentwood sofas and chairs, electric hall clocks, rich platedware, tea and coffee sets, country dishes cruet stands, linen table cloth, napkins, towels, also English glass, crockery and hall marked plated ware by Mappin & Webb and Walker and Hall. Also 1 Ton Ford Motor Lorry in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March 1924.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

14 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1ST CLASS HORSE WITH A VEHICLE.

Messrs. INDIAN AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address one horse with cart complete. First class white horse, aged 3½ to 4 years of full size, robust. Cart of English make called Canoe, rubber tyres, etc., etc. Open for inspection from to-day. Unique opportunity for rich persons.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.

S S Alpine Range, Fell, Akyab.
S S City of Evansville, Evans, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Pasha Oakeshott, Calcutta.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S S Alps Maru, Kobayashi, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.
Steamer Frangistan for Antwerp.
Steamer Gerama for Trieste.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S S Alpine Range:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Alpine Range, 2267 tons, Captain J R Fell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Evansville:—The City Line steamer City of Evansville, 4159 tons, Captain D E Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Alps Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Alps Maru, 4862 tons, Captain A Kobayashi, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pasha:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pasha, 3196 tons, Captain C A Oakeshott, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 619 tons, Captain J Svensen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain J Younger will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1924.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Surada 3387 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
4 Urbino 3274, Hull, N.R., J. F. & Co.
5 City of Simla 5943 K'chi, 17/3 K N & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Hamburg 20/3 Graham and Co.
7 Manila 5041 K'chi N P M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3772 Durban, 19/3 M M & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
11 Elysia 4062, L'pool, 29/3 Graham & Co.
12 Soudan 4218, NF, N.F., M M & Co.
15 Aquilea 4207 Genoa 15/3 L. Triestino.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Mirzapore 4135 Kobe N F, M M and Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
5 Grelhead 2602 Hull 22/3 Graham and Co.
6 Hindoo 3167 K'chi 16-3, J P and Co.
7 Dara 3083 Mauritius 18/3 T M & Co.
9 Cl. Macbean 3082 C. Ports, N F J F & Co.
10 & 11 Crostafels 3080 K'chi Ports, N.F., Graham and Co.
12 & 13 Reichenfels 2936, K'chi, N.F., Graham and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.
15 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf, N F., M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Pasha 3196 Cal 12/3 T M and Co.
B Bengal Maru, 3281 Kobe, 18/3 N Y Kaisha.
C & D Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 14/5 Graham and Co.
D & E Vindelia 2698 Rangoon, 17-3 S S & Co.
Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
F Zayani 2627, N. F. N.F. H. Slader.
Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

EXPORTS...

March 12.

S S Caledonia for London:—8 bales goat skins, L Tharia and Sons, 5 bales cow hides, L. Tharia and Sons; 6 cases printed books, Oxford University Press, 21 bundles lab skin, H A M Ghowal.

S S Fernpoor for Hull:—6000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Grelhead for Hull:—5000 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 9000 cwt rape seed, Strass and Co.; 1000 cwt myrobollam, V Bhaskar;

S S Manila for London:—500 cwt myrobollam D H Kazi and Co.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—615 cwt myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 959 cwt crushed bones G Bhanji and Bros. 172 bales hemp, D M Doongaji 210 cwt gum P Kooverji and Co., 994 cwt castor seed, Goris Ld.

S S Manila for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, K. Devchand.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1600 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. 111 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co. 1350 cwt. ground nut oil cakes N V Valmohmad; 2000 cwt myrobollam, B Damji and Co., 33 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—210 cwt gum, P. Kooverji and Co.

S S Elysia for New York:—1000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Genova for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros.; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—1000 cwt, myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co., 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 100 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Domana for Hamburg:—7000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Valmohamed.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, Alliance T Co.; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 57 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—76 bales cotton waste, Kalyanmal Mills Ld.; 210 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Trifels for Barcelona:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Frangerton for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, B Cursondas; 1000 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Frangerton for Genoa:—530 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Aquilia for Naples:—50 cwt gum, G. Yakoobally and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—5 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton raw, Rally Bros.:

S S Mirzapore for Moji:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros.; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Bengal Maru for Nagaya:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Bengal Maru for Shaighai:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Alps Maru for Nagaya:—200 bales cotton, T K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Hongkong:—3¼ cwt. ivory, C M Bhesania.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—10 3/4 cwt. ivory, C M Bhesania.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—92/4 cwt. ivory, H Rawji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

March 12.

S S Clan Macbean from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co.—423 cases cottons, 104 bales cottons, 188 bales cotton yarn, 292 cases cotton yarn, 39 bales cotton goods, 25 truses cotton bending, 125 bales old newspaper, 12 D/bags picking sticks, 22 cases umrellas, 132 cases household soap, 15 cases card clothing, 69 cask alizarine, 102 kegs alizarine, 20 small bags snow white, 2500 bundles glad carr sheets, 25 cask dry colour, 6 drums dry colour, 17 crtes water proof papers, 5 metal drums grease, 52 d/bags broken tiles, 20 cases lead plates, 20 cases bobbins, 25 D/bags soda ash,

From Liverpool: 10 sk. cases packing paper, 7006 bundles glad corr sheet, 29 Eware pipes, 155 cases candles, 100 drums crystal soda, 72 bales printing paper, 32 cases aluminium circle, 180 cases common soap, 2001 boxes common soap, 28 cases sanal, 65 cases beer, 18 bales woollen waste, 306 cases lubricating grease, 15 loose copper sheet 48 bags bottles, 125 drums turp. subst.; 624 kegs paint, 53 cases paint, 200 bundles beef protectors, 53 cases bobbins, 125 bundles glad plain sheets 125 bundles glad flat sheets, 68 pieces casting 28 pieces girdles, 40 pieces 44 cases cigarettes.

From Glasgow:—40 bales dyed cotton yarn, 12 cases dyed cotton 16 cases cotton, 15 bales dyed yarn, 40 cases ginger wine, 15 cases rum, 80 cases wine, 562 cases whisky, 917 bundles, Glad Corr. sheets, 150 bales old newspaper, 78 bales printing paper, 47 bundles expanded mitas, 348 pieces and packages bridge work, 41 cask coal tar, 164 cask coal pitch, 14 cask Bicarbonate of Potas, 1975 stone ware acid jars 300 acid jar packed loose, 13 rolls canvas, 5000 fire bricks, 31 cases corn flower, 28 cases port, 25 bales sewing cloth reels, 30 cases brandy, 1355 plates hard spetter.

THE TERRIBLE MISTER AND THE TERRIFIED KNIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lest we forget, let me give below, in parallel columns, extracts from the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Assembly and Mr. Richard's reply in the Commons, regarding the responsibility for the ban on Mr. Horniman:

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

Mr. Horniman was deported for the whole course of his conduct of the "Bombay Chronicle" for a series of months.

We prefer not to do it (i.e. prosecute Mr. Horniman) now.

In the past we have been consulted (by the Secretary of State) and we held that it was undesirable to allow him to return.

Whatever attitude the Bombay Government takes, they will have our support and we shall accordingly advise the Secretary of State.

At present the opinion of the Government of India is that his return will be dangerous.

The real venue for the decision was not here but in London. The case was now with the Secretary of State and on such advice as he might give to the passport issuing authorities.

The decision rests with the Secretary of State and our duty is only to recommend.

MR. RICHARDS.

The Government of India and Bombay, considering Mr. Horniman's history while in India and his published writings since his deportation, had repeatedly decided against allowing his return. The Government of India had only a few days ago resisted the motion in the Assembly permitting his return and it would be difficult for Lord Olivier to insist, in the present position of Indian affairs, that the Government of India should withdraw their objection.

So, the Secretary of State is, technically, the final authority to affix his signature to the permit which will allow Mr. Horniman to return. He dare not sign the permit against the opinion of the Government of India. The latter will not recommend his return to the Secretary of State, unless the Bombay Government is willing to permit his return. Bombay Government (i.e.) Sir Leslie Wilson's Government is afraid of recommending his return because Sir George Lloyd's Government, with more intimate knowledge of Mr. Horniman and the memorable Willingdon Memorial Meeting, had banished him. And fortunate Sir George is, now, no more running "his" Government or any Government! Certainly, the situation is very complex and Sir Leslie Wilson ought to be excused if he is seriously thinking whether he should "Recommend" or "Commend" or "Mend"!

Well, Sir Malcolm Hailey says, Mr. Horniman was deported for his past conduct of "The Chronicle" which was a danger to public peace, but Mr. Richards says that permission for his return is still refused because the Government of India, considering not only his past conduct of "The Chronicle", but also "his published writings since his deportation" are against allowing his return and "only a few days ago resisted the motion in the Assembly". The Government of India do not "prefer" to prosecute Mr. Horniman *now* for his *past* conduct of "The Chronicle". Well, have they "preferred" to proscribe Mr. Horniman's "published writings since his deportation" and do they "prefer" to prosecute him now for this second offence? Oh! How we wish Sir Malcolm Hailey has the courage to say "Yes"!

Meanwhile, may we know who is it that actually sat on judgment over Mr. Horniman's "published writings since his deportation"? Does the "History of the Jallian walla Baug" form part of Mr. Horniman's "published writings since his deportation" and is still sitting like a Nightmare on the chest of the future Governor of the Punjab? If so, owing to the present deadlock in the C. P., His Excellency, Sir F. Sly will be only too glad to exchange his Satrapy with His (future) Excellency Sir M. Hailey; can not the High Priest of the Order of "Equity and Justice", I beg pardon, the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, who is now playing his best as the Great Moghul of Delhi, easily effect this change and ease the conscience of both the Terrible and the Terrified? But I forget the old adage "God may be willing to grant the boon, but the *Pujari* is not."

And finally what action has been taken by Sir Malcolm Hailey on the resolution passed in the Assembly for facilitating Mr. Horniman's return, on which the future Satrap of the Punjab dared not call for a division? And why the silence of a tomb in the Bombay Council regarding this matter? Perhaps, the gallant Jayakar is busy with his suit to the Coy Mahratta and Moslem girls; but this does not certainly prevent even a minor from making a bold proposal.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar,
March 5.

A fair sized white cobra with hood and spectables complete was recently caught by Mr. A. C. Roberts, President Delhi Pieces-goods Association on the Ridge at Delhi. Pure white Cobras are believed to be very rare in India and it is suggested that the specimen caught by Mr. Roberts is an Albino. Mr. Roberts showed the cobra to a small gathering of journalists and others and handed it freely although its poisonous fangs have not been removed.—A.P.

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM ECONOMICAL.

COCOGEM is priced low. The universal price in India is from 13 as. per lb., in one lb., tins to 11 as. per lb., in 36 lb. tins. Compare this price with adulterated ghee, which varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per lb. and butter from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 per lb.

COCOGEM tins contain full nett weight. Loose ghee and butter are always short weighted, especially when sold in small quantities.

COCOGEM is 100 per cent. pure vegetable shortening. Butter contains 15 to 20 per cent. water that is absolutely wasted in cooking or producing ghee. Thus Cocogem is exceedingly economical.

Capitalise your Cunniness: Cook with COCOGEM.

Sole Distributors for Bombay,
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16

Thousands Kneeled before her!

She Was the idol of her Subjects.
She rolled in riches and luxuries.
But
She was not happy.
Why!
See the answer to this
In

Razia Begum.

A heart-stirring story of a Woman's passion.

Coming Saturday Next.

DR, S. RANGASWAMI AYENGAR,

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire disease, "Diabetes", may not loose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANYAHALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Gubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory, "Sugar was found "nil" and S.P. Gravity 1.013"

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

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Up-country merchants and motorists visiting Bombay are cordially invited to make their headquarters at the office of the ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY. Grand display of goods are always on view. Mail and telegrams may be sent in our Care.

The Biggest Motor Accessory Emporium in Bombay.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The most important news of the week, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of February 6th, seems to have attracted but little attention. It is a statement from the Department of Commerce published February 1. In it the world's supply of cotton of all growths on November 30 is estimated at 18,185,000 bales while the world's consumption for the four months ending November 30 is put at 6,310,000 bales.

Applying the old "rule of three" to these figures we have an indicated consumption of 12,620,000 bales for the eight months ending July 31, 1924, and a carry over of 5,565,000 bales at the end of the season.

This calculation yields results that are so at variance with the prevailing expectation of a famine that it may be better to set out the figures of the Department of Commerce in detail. Here they are. The slight arithmetical discrepancies that these figures exhibit are explained by the Department as follows:

The Department of Commerce has now completed through its domestic and foreign staff, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a preliminary world raw cotton survey for the four months ending November 30, 1923. The estimates are based upon information obtained from the representatives of this Department and from consular officers abroad, from official reports, and from reliable trade sources.

The production figures represent estimated total crops, with the exception of India and China, where only the cotton produced for mill consumption and export is considered, cotton used in household consumption not being included.

The estimated supply on November 30 was arrived at by compilation and includes stocks in mill, ports, and ware-houses; also cotton estimated to be elsewhere. The latter quantity was obtained by deducting the cotton accounted for up to November 30 from the estimated crops.

If the supply on November 30 is obtained by subtracting the consumption from the total supply the resulting figures will differ somewhat from those given here because it it not possible to get a complete balance on account of insufficient data.

ESTIMATED WORLD'S SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

Four Months Ending November 30, 1923.
(Bales of 478 pounds, net.)

	American bales	All Kinds (Including American) bales
Stocks July 31, 1923	3,065,000	6,341,000
Production for commercial use for the 1923-24 season	10,081,000	18,075,000
Total supply	13,146,000	24,416,000
Consumption during the four months ending November 30, 1923	3,710,000	6,310,000
Supply on November 30, 1923	9,415,000	18,185,000
*Deduct consumption for eight months ending July 31, 1924, estimated at twice the consumption for previous 4 mos.	7,420,000	12,620,000
Indicated carry over July 31, 1924	1,995,000	5,565,000

The deduction marked with an asterisk is the writer's. It is not made in the report. It will be noticed that the conclusions reached assume that the consumption during the last eight months of the season will equal the per monthly consumption for the previous four months when there was little or no curtailment, whereas we know that this is not likely to be the case in 1924.

These figures are so bearish in their implications that they should be received with caution. It may be that they will prove to be as misleading as were some famous sugar statistics published by the Department of Commerce last year. But if they are anywhere near correct then the relation of the supply to the prospective demand has been misconceived and there is but little statistical justification for present prices.

Aside from these figures, which have been so curiously overlooked, the principal feature of the week's market has been the buying of contracts for May delivery in New York. The buyers are supposed to be people of large means who plan to receive the cotton, and the result has been a gradual widening of the differences between May and July.

The premium of the former month over the latter is now about 133 points. This premium will operate to keep the present stock in New York and permit of its tender on July contracts, which are about 450 points above October. This is supposed to be the purpose of those who are behind the movement as it is assumed that they have sold July and bought October on a large scale.

The theory is plausible, for the operation described is an attractive one on paper, its only hazard being the possibility that someone will attempt to corner July by way of reprisal.

But a July corner is likely to be a highly unprofitable operation unless the next crop is very late, which now seems unlikely. A report from San Antonio says that "In Nueces and San Patricio counties, now the biggest cotton producing section of Texas, the farmers are plowing night and day to get the land in shape for the earliest possible planting. During the past week of the full moon most of the nights were clear, even when the days were foggy, and on many farms the tractors never ceased work during the twenty-four hours. On the whole, Southwest Texas is more than a month behind in plowing land and planting will be late. It is believed that the long cold winter has materially damaged the hibernating boll weevil. If all of our farmers had taken the advice of the agricultural experts last fall and plowed their land immediately after the cotton was gathered, they would have decimated the ranks of the boll weevil and had some valuable work done in time as well."

But as the "intention to plant" reports have been abandoned for this year as a result of the recommendation of the House Committee upon the readjustment of crop estimates, of which Representative Rankin, of Mississippi is Chairman, we shall have no official prognosis of the crop until June and the market is meantime likely to be at the mercy of the faction that is most vociferous.

If those who are already asserting that there will be no increase in acreage can gain the public ear and persuade the world that another short crop is imminent we may have an advance despite the growing bearishness of the statistics. It is, however, plain that but little assistance in advancing prices is to be expected from the dry goods market, for the demand there is poor and both consumers and distributors seem determined to persist in a policy of procrastination and hand to mouth buying. This being the case it looks as if the chief reliance of the bulls during the next two months will be the stubbornnes of holders and any strength that may be given to the market by the manipulative operations of those who are buying May contracts in New York.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 14 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 765.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 895.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 825.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 146½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 140½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 337.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 114.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 133.00.
London—Rome Liras 104.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Mar. 11.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 25/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4—16—9 Downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4 Dull

	London, Mar. 11.
Rents 3 per cent.	56
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
" " 2 months hence ..	33 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver—Easier and small support Very quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans 1 7/8
Interest 7 days Market loans .. 2 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 11.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90..	£ 87—1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/2+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101—1/16
Jonsols 2 1/2%	55 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% [Sterling Loan]	64—1/2
Govt. Securities 3% ..	55—5/8

	London, Mar 11.
Conversion Loan ..	£ 75 1/16
3 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	" 100 3/8
3 per cent. Indian	" 111

DISCOUNTS

	London, Mar. 11.
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
" " 6 " ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	18 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, March 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/7/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/14.

LONDON, March 11.

Bar gold ready s. 96-9.
Silver ready d. 33-12.
Silver forward d. 33-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. India bought, China sold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, March 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 106/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 12.

To-day Reuter reported a further advance of 15 to 31 points in old crops and 14 to 17 points in new crops in NewYork futures. The market advanced on local buying. Liverpool has been reported 52 to 54 points higher.

The advance was due to straddle buying.

In consequence of the further advance in New York futures the Marvari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs 566 i.e. Rs 3½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for FG Broach April/May. Ging up to Rs. 566½ on scattered buying the market gradually gave way to Rs. 563¾ on Commission Houses and Jobbers selling, but again improved to Rs. 565 on buying by Shroffs. General selling caused again a seeback and the market gave way to Rs. 563½, but again recovered to Rs. 566 on Exporting Houses buying and after meagre fluctuations closed quiet at Rs. 565 a. 6-30 p.m. There was no forward market at Sewree.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs 543 and advanced to Rs. 546 on Bulls buying. On selling by Commission Houses the values dropped to Rs. 543½, but again improved to Rs. 545½ and closed at Rs. 545. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs 553 and touching Rs 554 dropped to Rs. 551 on shroff selling and closed at Rs. 553. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 502 and Rs. 510 respectively.

Our market or ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was limited to nice Bengal and Berars, and about 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day only 300 Bales Sindh/Punjab were tendered against Bengal Contracts.

Total tenders upto-date are as under:—
F G Bengal ..... Bs. 2100
Fine Oomra Berar ..... " 900
Fine Oomra Centl. Proves. No. 1 Bs. 1000
Fine Oomra Centl. Proves. No. 2 " 1900
Total ..... " 5,900

MARWADI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	6—30 P M, Bombay, Mar. 12.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May ..	565
Fully Good Bengal ..March ..	502
Fully Good Bengal ..May ..	510
Fine Oomra .. ..March ..	545
Fine Oomra .. ..May ..	553

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12

Description.	Super-Fine,	Fine	F, Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	532	522	507
M. G. Oomra No. 3	565	555	540
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	595	585	570
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	580	570	555
M. G. Broach	595	585	575
M. G. Mathia	555	545	525
M. G. Khandesh	560	550	530

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Mar, 12

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	565
" " Bengal March	502
" " May	507
Fine Oomra March	545
" " May	553
Good Southerns May/June.	590

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 12.

New York Market 11th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Cl'sing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
28.56	May	28.50—06	28.90+34	28.87	+3
28.07	July.		28.38+31	28.22	+15
25.49	Oct.			25.63	+14
25·12	Dec.			25.29	+17

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.08, lowest 28.30, range .78 points. Small featureless market.

Liverpool Market 11th March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.45	Mar.			17.00	+55
16.38	May.	16.59+21	16.57+19	16.92	+54
16.13	July	16.33+20		16.65	+52
14.67	Oct.	14,89+22		15.06	+39
14.23	Jan.			14.59	+36
Egyptian.					
19.69	May.			20.10	+51
18 59	Nov.			19 00	+41

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 300.000.

(2) Small market steady, featureless. Spot sales 4.000.

(3) American cross rate 426 3/4. May highest 16.93, lowest 16.52, range .41 points.

Local buying, American and straddle buying on good reports from New York.

	Liverpool, Mar. 11. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5000
" " Sales of East Indian	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. Americans Spot Limited demand	16.90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20.60
New York 11 a.m. May ..	28.84
(As known in Liverpool July ..	28.27
at closing time.) Oct ..	25.70
New Orleans 10 a. m. May ..	28.92
July ..	28.02

	Liverpool, Mar. 11. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Mar. ..	17.00+53
Liverpool. May ..	16.92+52
July ..	16.65+54
Oct. ..	15.06+59

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 11. To-day's Prices,
Futures at New York. May ..	28.87+31
July ..	28.22+15
Oct. ..	25.63+14
Dec. ..	25.29+17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar. 11.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports —	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain —	..
" Exports to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York	
" " " May ..	28.87+31
" " " July ..	28.22+05
" " " October ..	25.63+14
" " " Dec.	25.29+17
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.90+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.25+37
Futures " ..." ..May	28.98+32
" " " ..July	27.04+27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	16 1/8
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 11.
M G. Bengal Good, — —	11.05
" " Fully Good — —	11.45
" " Fine .. — —	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, Good — —	11.75
" " " Fully Good —	12.25
" " " Fine — —	12.75
M. G. Broach, Good — —	13.45
" " Fully Good — —	13.85
" " Fine — —	14.25
M. G. Sonde, Good — —	10.95
" " Fully Good — —	11.35
" " Fine — — —	11.75

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool, Mar, To-days price.
Mar.	—
April.	—
May.	16.67+19
June.	—
July.	16.32+19
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.84+17
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	—
Feb.	—
Egyptians May	19.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 11 To-day's Price.
March — — — —	20.10+55
April — — — —	20.10+55
May — — — —	20.10+51
June — — — —	20.13+50
July — — — —	20.16+49
August — — — —	19.96+47
Septembes — — — —	19.65+35
October — — — —	19.30+45
Novembes — — — —	19.00+41
Decembes — — — —	18.95+36
January — — — —	18.95+41

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 11.
Demand Bills	4-29-25-yesterdays 425.75
	London, Mar. 11
Exchange on London in Paris ..	115.80
" " " Germany	18.000.000.000
" " " Italy	103.72
Stockholm	16.33
Christiania	32.91
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.80
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	138.60
Athens	272.50

WHEAT

	London, Mar. 11.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Value	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers —	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F. M/J Sellers	45/

Tone—Quiet

LINSEED

	London Mar, 11.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done Buyers	£ 19

Tone—Sellers are offering at less money, Demand is quiet:—
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
" Months J/A Done Buyers. £ 36 3/8
" Buyers, etc. May./Aug. Value 36 3/-

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Mar. 11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March April Sellers ..	32/6
July Sellers — ..	27/—
July/Sept. Sellers	25 7 1/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers .. —	25 11/1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept /Sellers — —	25,11/1/2
Cuban Sugar M. Sellers — —	29/4 1/2

METALS.

	London, Mar. 11
English best Selected Copper —	£ 71 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. —	" 68 1/4
Copper Braziers — — —	" 89
Yellow Metal — — —	" 8 1/4
Hard Spelter — — —	31
Corrugated Sheets — —	18 5/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 297 1/4

RUBBER.

	London, Mar, 11.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May	11 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	12 5/8

Tone:—Very irregular, Lower on realization—Fair business.

MILL STORES MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 12.

The quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s Rs 1/14/0
Reeds Rs 0/3/8
Scroll Bandings Rs 1/5/0
Tubular Bandins Rs 2/5/0
Ropes Rs 2/4/0
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 25
Roving Tubes Rs 23
Pirns Conical-5inches. Rs 8
Pirns Universal Rs 7
Ring Rabbeh-5inches-Enamel Rs 10
Dobby Harness Rs 25

SHARE BAZAR.

MARCH, 12, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	413-12	..	
Bombay Cotton	535	—	
Bombay Dyeing	655-61-4-67-8	62-8-660	
Century	345-41-4-43-12	42-8-341-4	
Nagpur	465-62-8	63-12-461	
Colaba	165-62-8	..	
Crescent ex-divi.	231-4 27-8	227-8	
Indore ex-divi.	375-71-4-76-4	75-372-8	
Kohinoor	1170	..	
New Great	375-67-8-73-12	72-8-366-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	517-8-13-12-17-8	16-4-515	
Phoenix	430	..	
Bharucha	300-292-8-302-3	301-4	
Simplex	303-12-1-4-8-2	301-4	
Swan ex-divi.	700	..	
Swadesh	470 67-8-68-12	68-12-466-4	
Pabni	330	..	
Fazal	807-8-800-5	795-792-8	
Mathuradas	315		
Tata Mill	275		
Globe	60		
Mysore	117-8		
Madhavji	247		
Finlay ex-divi.	560		
Gokak	115		
Edward Sassoon	210		
Meyre Sassoon	150		
Alcock	220		
Bombay Burma Old	290		
Bombay Elec. Tram	88-2-90		
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8		
Bundi Cement	8-12		
Central E. Mining	21		
Indian Cement	57-8		
Katni Cement Ordy.	70		
Shivrajpur	40-8		
Tata Steel Ordy.	26-12		
Tata Steel Defd.	100-98-12	99-12	

SHARES.

BOMBAY, March 12.

Market closed easy. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1372/8 India 75/8xd, Central Bank 27/8, and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Apollo 22/8 By. Cotton 555, By. Dyeing 650, Century 333/12, Cent. India 456/4, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 137/8xd Crescent 222/8, Edw. Sassoon 205, Elphistone 45, Fazulbhoy 785, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 113/12, Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Malwa 367/8, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastoorchand 170 Khatao 202/8, Kohinoor 1170, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhavrao Scd. 57/8, Madhowji 248/12, Mathuradas 305, ... Petit 2975n, Morarji 3400, New Great 350, New City 285 Pabani 320, Pearls 508/12, Phoenix 425, Shapurji 302/8, Simplex 293/12, Standard 1500, Swadeshi 461/4, Tata Mill 275 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, B. Burma 290, By. Burma N. I. 63/12, Bt. Burma Pet 5/14 Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 14, Shivrajpur 40/8 Tata Iron Ord. 26/12, Tata Iron Defd. 97/8, Tata Hydro 690 and Scindia Steam 7.

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 11.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 128
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 11, 1924.

Cotton	15412 Bales
Wheat	5701 Cwts
Linseed	16014 "
Rape etc., ...	3817 "
Gingellyseed	2685 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	6 0 "
Castorseed	5171 "
Rice	3334 "
Myrabollams	3479 "
Cottonseed	8742 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4114 "
Juwar	2138 "
Masur	534 "
Barley	109 "
Bajri	3501 "
Coal	1475 Tons.

2 Day's Total

COLOUR MARKET.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs 111 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs 111 per cwt.
Alibarine 20 per cent I.P. Rs 98 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs 85 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs 3/8/0 per lb.
Crysophinine Rs 3/12/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs 2/4/0 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs 5 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs 5 per lb. ...
Sizing Blue Rs 8 per lb.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 12.

The Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs 3/12/0
Antimony salt Rs 0/10/0
Acetate lead-white Rs 39
Bleaching powder Rs 14
Potassium Chlorate Rs 0/3/9
Caustic soda Rs 22/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs 3/8/0
Dextrine Rs 20/8/0
Aniline salt Rs 0/11/6
Glauber salt Rs 4
Acetate lead Brown Rs 42
Bichromate potash Rs 44
Hydrosulphide soda Rs 1/6/0
Zinc Chloride Rs 24
Litharge flake Rs 39
Farina Rs 18/8/0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Company.)

12th March 1924, 5-30 p.m.

On weaker advices from foreign markets our market opened weak to-day and the advance of the day saw a decline of 4d. per cwt. in all positions. Buyers have withdrawn practically from the market and we anticipate a further decline but we may well advise our friends to buy on a substantial decline, as to our mind market is likely to take a turn in near future. To-day's offtake for local consumptions being 4000 bags showing a good demand for spot sugar.

Our Java Agent's latest telegrams are as follows:—
"21.1/4 guilders per picul ex. warehouse, market weak."

Our Karachi Agent's telegrams last night are as follows:—
Ready 27/13 delivery 27/14. 28/1 new 24/10 22/8 23/2 quiet steady. Noormahal arrived with 8400 bags.

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar in the evening:—
Fine White Java ready, Rs 28/3 per cwt.
Transhipment ex SS Nurmahal Rs 22/12 per cwt.
Feb/March sh. 31/5 per cwt FBH
June/July sh. 26/3 per cwt FBH
July/Aug/Septr sh. 25/3 per cwt. FBH
Continental BRB Beet Ready Rs 27/14 per cwt.
Ready transhipment Rs 22/14 per cwt.
Feb/March sh. 31 per cwt FBH

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, Mar. 12.

	Rs.	A.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Rachael per lb.		..	
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenx per lb., ...	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay.		..	
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth Quality		..	
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40. ..			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	6	6
Chula Chhap	1	3	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per		..	
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Blance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Cheek 5 lb. Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix " "	7	0	0
Swan Finlay "	6	14	0
Hindustan "	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill			
Pearl	7	10	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand "	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	11	0
Black Check 5 lb			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
Spring			
E D Rachael	9	8	0
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
W.	2	20 26	5	2	12 21	18 0
		46 25	18			
Th.	3	29 26	6	3	0 31	10 9
		6 26	20		13 9	
F.	4	44 26	7	4	2 1	20 7
		14 27	21		14 24	16 4
Sat.		52 26	8		3 14	20 1
		9 28	22		15 19	15 5
S.	6	9 28	2	6	8 24	18 7
		15 26	14		19 58	17 0
M.	17	8 6	24 3	17	2 52	20 7
		21 19	26 4		14 30	18 2
Tu.	18	9 9	25 3	18	3 36	19 6
		21 57	27 3		15 21	17 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of Women, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 4-15 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 14.

S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind with English Mails, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 15.

S.S. "Caledonia", with outward English Mails leaves, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

TURKHUD—Heerabai, wife of Mr. B. S. Turkhud,—gift of a son, on 12th March, 1924, at Baroda.

DEATH.

MOBEDJI—Mr. Ardesher Rustomji Edalji Mobedji, Manager, Tepti Mills Burhampur, Brother of Mr. D.R. Mobedji, Deputy Collector, Tulgaum and son-in-law of Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, J.P. Retired Superintendent, Government Central Press, died at 12 p.m. last night. Funeral at 55 Frere Road, Fort, at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday, 13th March, 1924). Age 56.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 11th instant and is due here on 23rd idem via Colombo.

O. K. S.'s steamer "Ryujin Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 11th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on 15th.

LECTURES ON SASSANIAN COINS.

Mr. Fardunji D.J. Paruck will deliver the second of the series of four lectures in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Subject—Sassanian Coins, General Description.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Alps Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day (Thursday).

GIRGAON D. C. C.

Nominations are invited only from the members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee for bye-election for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Application forms can be obtained from this office. All such appointments must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of this ward only. Only those who have paid four annas fee for this year and duly signed the membership form are only entitled to stand as candidates and exercise the right of franchise. Nomination forms will be accepted till 6 p.m. of the 17th instant instead of 15th, as announced before this, in the Congress Committee's office (S Kandewadi, Girgaon).

WIDOW REMARRIAGES.

Report of 89 widow remarriages have been received from the different branches and co-workers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha Lahore, (Punjab), throughout India in the month of February, 1924. The total number of marriages held during the current year i.e. from 1st January to the end of February 1924 has reached to 174, as detailed below.

According to Castes: Brahman 41, Khatri 30, Aggarwal 19, Arora 11, Rajput 17, Kaisth 1, Miscellaneous 25, Total 174.

According to Provinces: Punjab 115, United Provinces 45, Delhi 7, Bombay 1, Central India 4, Rajputana 1, Behar and Orissa 1, Total 174.

BOMBAY WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The total mortality 911 was 51 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 38.21. The mortality for the 10th week of 1923 was 895 and death-rate 34.30, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 997 and death-rate 46.66.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 329 as against 5 and 337 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 157 were among infants under one year of age; 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 194 attacks and 62 deaths. Plague caused 49 attaks and 33 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 368 as against 365 in the 10th week of 1923 and 387 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

FANATIC IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 11.

Yesterday a Bhaia, very well known in Bandra as Lant Bhaia was charged in a certain case by the Bandra police before Mr. J. A. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra, with grievous hurt.

His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100; in default of payment of fine to a further imprisonment of two months.

The accused on hearing the sentence took up a heavy paper weight aiming it at the Magistrate's face. Fortunately the missile slightly missed its mark and hit a chair causing it damage from which it is evident that if the aim had not failed the Magistrate's head would have been badly battered and his life seriously endangered.

LOST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I lost on my way from Ballard Pier to Princes Docks a packet of papers containing four of my certificates. Will the finder kindly restore it to me and oblige me?—Yours etc.,

S.K. SWAMI.

60 Forbes Street, Fort.

SAVE THE WORKERS.

URGENT NEED OF RELIEF.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

A meeting of the Mill Strikers' Relief Committee was held last evening in the office of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, to consider the present situation and concert measures for the purpose of giving relief to the men. There was a lot of discussion among the members. It was stated that the public of Bombay had not come to the help of the men, as they had done on the last occasion in Mr. Horniman's time. At that time Mr. Horniman, Mr. Tairsee and others were working together to help the men and the columns of the paper were thrown open for receiving subscriptions. But at present nothing was being done and the public was quiet apathetic. There was also a want of workers and volunteers, not only to collect subscriptions, but to help in the work of giving relief to the men. It was suggested that the men should be given relief for at least seven days from now. One gentleman thought that unless an influential committee were formed to collect subscriptions, nothing further could be done. It was a wonder, he said, that the public had done nothing all the while to help the men. The Relief committee had started giving relief without money and now they would have to stop it. Mr. Ginwalla signified his willingness to go about and try and collect funds, if others would help him. It was stated that the help given to the strikers on Wednesday was not to the starving and the sick, but to able bodied men who could walk out. The concensus of opinion was that an appeal should be made to the public and to the press for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. Another effort was to be made to get the balance of the amount raised for the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's families, as no response had yet been received to the appeal of the Committee. The following decision was finally arrived at: The Committee in the absence of sufficient funds have decided to stop giving relief for the present and have appealed to the Press to open their columns for the collection of subscriptions.

The Rs. 2,500 given by the Congress Committee was not for the relief of the strikers, but for the relief of the families of the wounded and dead men. That means that there are no funds available now to give even the smallest relief to the men. Letters were written to the Turf Club and other bodies appealing for funds.

RUSH OF DOLE SEEKERS.

The great distress that is prevailing among the strikers was seen yesterday when some slight efforts were made to relieve the distress of the strikers' families. Yesterday, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, the Social Service League were distributing grain tickets to the distressed men who came there seeking for help, and about 400 men were given doles of grain. But there was a crowd of something like 5,000 men, women and children near the place, all waiting to get some grain for their immediate requirements. But there was no money to help them all and they had to go away empty handed and sorely disappointed. One seer of rice, a little *dal* and a couple of annas were all that was given to the strikers, costing in all about as 4-3 pies. But even this small sum was not forthcoming, and the men could not get anything. If so much overcrowding took place on Wednesday, it is expected that more men would be coming to the Hall on Thursday. There is no doubt that the strikers want relief now and immediately and if that is not given only starvation stares them in the face. In fact, thousands of people are actually starving now and there are no prospects in sight of immediate relief. The help that was tried to be given at the Thackersy Hall was to starving men only. It was intended to help only a few men, but as soon as the news got abroad in the mill land thousands of men soon collected near the Hall and clamoured for some dole. That is the measure of the prevailing distress among the men. The crowds had not dispersed at mid-day, and in the evening crowds were again waiting at the place on the off-chance of getting some help. But the Social Workers are helpless to help them in the slightest degree and the condition of the men is indeed most pitiable. The Social Workers fear that if some measures are not taken now, they might have trouble at the Hall. On Thursday even larger numbers are expected and the Committee had decided in the meantime to stop relief until funds are forthcoming for the purpose. And funds are not forthcoming now! The situation is indeed difficult and most pathetic. The men will not go back to work, but will starve.

The Bombay Woollen Mills have completed payment to the men, nearly ninety-four per cent of the workers having been paid off their January wages. That means some sort of assistance to starving men. On Wednesday morning the workers in other mills, Birla and others, approached the Mills with a view to receiving their January wages. But no arrangements have yet been made for the purpose of payment and it is not known when they will be made. It is imperative that the men should be paid at once their wages for the month of January. The appeal of the Strikers' Relief Committee has hitherto fallen on deaf ears, as most of the charitable associations in the city are controlled by Mill Owners and capitalists. The letters written to various bodies have not yet been replied to and there is no chance of their ever being replied. Even the N. M. Wadia Charity Trusts have elected to give no relief to the men, and it is to be seen whether the Turf Club will do more for the starving men.

An appeal was made to the Press to open its columns for subscriptions, and although small subscriptions will be but a drop in the ocean, seeing that there are thousands of men wanting help, even the smallest amount towards the relief fund would be welcomed by the Relief Committee. Each sum of as. 4-6 pies means a small dole to one man per day.

RELIEF TO MILL OPERATIVES.

Mr. Jhabwalla writes:—In accordance with the resolution passed at the public meeting held on Monday last relief work was promptly begun by the Relief Committee. Details of procedure of work were settled on Tuesday morning by the Committee. It was resolved there to issue tickets to the sufferers on certain sources of information as to their reliability being supplied by them. Myself, Mr. J. G. Nensey and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe discussed the whole situation with representatives of mill employees and having arrived at certain conclusions arranged with grain dealers at 4 different places for the present, viz:—Parbhadevi, De Lisle Road, Poibavdi and Chinchpokli. Each man and each woman is given a card over the signatures of the above three gentlemen instructing the grain dealers to dole out a seer of rice, a quarter seer of Dal and two annas to each bearer of the same.

Announcements having been made a large crowd of over 5,000 helpless men, women and children were present at Poibavdi, Parel, asking for food. The above relief committee managed all the necessary work and gave cards to over 500 starving people on reliable authority. Even though the work was to have closed at 10, yet it was carried on till 11-30. More money and more voluntary workers are needed. The Committee earnestly appeal to all those who sympathise with the poor and desire to do selfless service to humanity to largely contribute towards the cause and to offer other voluntary service to the above gentlemen who form the Committee. A large number are dying through starvation and help is promptly needed. A register is kept at Poibavdi in which the names and other details of all who receive help are recorded. The public who donate funds need have no cause for anxiety as to the use being made of their donation.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A special general meeting of the members is to be held at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute on Thursday, the 13th March, 1924. The object of this meeting is that an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand rupees) be paid from the funds of the Institute to the late Honorary Secretary, Captain T. Duff Blair, who has already received an honorarium of Rs. 1,000. I have never before heard of an Honorary Secretary of any Bombay Library receiving a reward of this kind for his voluntary services. When the reward has been, and is to be made out of funds (not income) it seems a dangerous and undesirable precedent. In the annual report for the year ending March 1922 (I asked for the annual report for 1923 but was refused a copy) the excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 698-7-11, distinctly on the wrong side. It is reasonable to suppose that the Institute is now in an immeasurably superior financial position since it is possible to contemplate disbursing Rs. 2,000 to its late Honorary Secretary. The second object of the meeting is that "Rule 22 shall be amplified." Rule 22 seems to me very ample as it now stands. At present it reads: "The Committee shall have power to make all appointments connected with the Institute, and to appoint in case of need an assistant Honorary Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer, Honorary or on payment, who shall however not be members of the Committee, and generally the Committee shall have power to do all acts and take all proceedings necessary for the proper management of the Institute and the carrying out of its aims and objects. But in case of any proposed extraordinary expenditure amounting to over Rs. 500 the Committee shall before voting the same obtain the sanction of the General Body of Members at a Special General Meeting to be called for the purpose or at the Annual General Meeting." Therefore sums amounting to Rs. 499-15-0 may be expended without let or hindrance from the General Body of Members. These plenary powers are even to be added to since the proposed "amplification" reads: "The term extraordinary expenditure shall not be held to apply to expenditure incurred for the maintenance in proper and efficient order of the Institute building, premises (including the garden and compound wall and railings) furniture and appurtenances." I asked for the printed list of members so that I might write to them asking each personally, in the interest of the Institute, to be present at this General Meeting. This list also was refused me. If the Institute is in a financial position that permits grants of this peculiar nature to be made, it would seem more in keeping with the objects of the Institution to spend such sums in adding to and bringing up to date the very scanty selection of books now available in the library. The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute is a landmark in Bombay. It is a monument to the noble generosity and benevolence of one of Bombay's most public-spirited citizens. To my regret and astonishment I find none of his race and religion are represented on the Committee as at present constituted. Perhaps the introduction of a few Jewish names would impart to that body a keener sense of financial responsibility than the proposals now put forward demonstrate. I trust the members of the Institute who attend to-day's meeting will register their views on these proposals in no uncertain manner.—Yours, etc.

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.
Apollo Hotel, Bombay March 12.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This is the best situated Institute which is the worst managed one in Bombay. Here are a few facts, which will speak for themselves:—

(1) In the whole Institute, there is but one cupboard! The rest are all open shelves!

(2) Old books are in rags! They adorn the Institute, while the new books, mostly novels, disappear, or are seldom seen on the shelves!

(3) Whilst so much parsimony is exercised in respect of books and periodicals, extravagance in other directions is simply staggering!

(4) Cost of four lectures at the Institute is shown at Rs. 400! Slight alterations in the Garden Rs. 1,500! There are no detailed vouchers for these! And no explanation is tendered, though asked for! Money is wasted in printing and stationery!

(5) Rs. 1,000 was paid to a previous Secretary as Honorarium! And now when the funds of the Institute are at the lowest ebb, it is proposed to pay another sum of Rs. 2,000 to the retired Secretary, who is in Scotland!

(6) Further, the restriction imposed on the Managing Committee not to make any extraordinary expenditure exceeding Rs. 500 without the sanction of the General Body of members is now sought to be removed!

(7) Floors are polished! Furniture is vernished! Position of lights is altered! And other schemes of beautifying the building amounting to Rs. 2,000 are contemplated, whilst there are no cupboards, books are tag rags, and the Bank balance is low!

Verily, the Institute is heading towards bankruptcy, and members interested in its existence and welfare should make it a point to attend the extraordinary meeting to-morrow Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A MILL IN FLAMES.

PRESIDENCY MILL BURNT DOWN.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 8 LAKHS.

On Wednesday afternoon a big fire raged in the Presidency Mill at Fergusson Road resulting in a loss of about eight lakhs of rupees. The flames first originated in the Sizing and Winding departments of the mill and thence spread to the other departments and a large part of the mill was burnt down before anything could be done. It might be remembered that the mill was closed down for the last many days owing to the strike, and only a few men were on the premises to look after the building and machinery. At about 12-15 p.m. flames were seen coming out of the Sizing Department, on the ground floor of the mill, and the fire-brigade people were at once informed of it. The fire rapidly spread to the other departments, and the Winding and Warping departments were soon in flame. The fire-brigade men at once concentrated their attention on the centre of the fire, and tried to localise it to that part of the building, but the wind which was blowing soon set fire to the Winding Department. In the meantime the roof of the Sizing and Warping departments crashed down, and other parts of the mill also were soon found burning. The fire-brigade men, however, saved the Dyeing Department, from being completely gutted. The fire was not got under control in the afternoon, but there is no danger of its spreading to the other parts of the building. The fire is said to be due to spontaneous combustion. It appears that only 15 or 20 minues before fire was noticed, the agents had been to the mills. There wer one or two police men including Mr. Gardiner at the mill-gates. There was no disturbance and everything seemed to be quiet in the neighbourhood of the mill.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

There has been no further development in the strike yesterday, the mills remaining closed. Some doles were given to the men yesterday, by the Relief Committee. There has been no new feature in the strike as the men are extremely peaceful.

By 6 p.m. yesterday evening the fire was brought under control. Mr. Fox of the Byculla Fire Brigrade sustained some minor injuries by the roof of the Warping Department falling on him.

SHOOTING AT PAREL.

TWO KILLED: TWO WOUNDED.

The nervousness of the people residing in the mill area has resulted in the shooting of two men.

At about midnight on Wednesday, One Mr. Bejunji Engineer residing at Parel Tank Road, it appears, requested two of his neighbours who had fire arms to be in readiness it stones were thrown on their dwelling houses. Shortly afterwards they heard the alarm that stones were being thrown whereupon Sadanand and Ramrao armed with their guns went on the road and to scare away the stone throwers, it is reported, Sadanand fired a blank shot in the air. Hearing the gun report, people who were playing thereabout were panic struck and picked up bamboo sticks, iron bars, torches, etc., some went in the direction of Golanji Hill and some towards Mr. Mirza's Wadi. Sadanand and Ramrao who were then at the Parel Village close to Mr. Mirza's factory fired two more shots in the air and this report of the gun, it is stated, made the men more paniky and they therefore asked Mr. Mirza to open the gates. Seeing, it is alleged, that Mr. Mirza did not open the doors the people about 30-40 of them tried to force the door when, as a warning, Mr. Mirza fired three shots in the air.

Seeing, it is stated that the attitude of the crowd was threatening Mr. Mirza fired a shot at the mob, with the result that one Antya Kumbkar (26), residing at Parel Village was killed. Three others received injuries from the pillets from the gun shot and were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Out of these Arjun succumbed to his injuries yesterday while the other two are detained for treatment.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, said before the Coroner's Court that he found that Antya had about 20 perforatory wounds caused by gun shots on the upper chest and face. One pellet entered the heart while several had wounded the left lung and that death was due to internal hoemorrhage.

Dr. Donnelland said that Arjun had six penetrated wounds on the right side of the chest and death was due to hoemorrhage.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

STAYING AT JUHU.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—
Mahama Gandhi is staying at Mr. Narottam Morarji's bungalow at Juhu near to Villa Parle not at Versova.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

Telegraphs R. C. (2), beat Emb. Staff (0).

The City Police were fixed to play the government Telegraph Recreation Club on Wednesday evening out as the former were still busy in the mill area, the Embarkation Staff very sportingly offered to play their fixture with the Telegraphists. Wednesday's game was far from being excellent but it was very evident that the Telegraphists have improved a lot recently. As usual the Staff had great difficulty in making up a team and they just patch up a side to stand on the field.

From the start the Staff got away and bested the Telegraph defence, but could not get through the halves.

The Telegraph first line of defence always seemed to be the stumbling block for the Staff forward line where McMully was playing a dashing individual game backed by the centre-half L.C. Smith. In Perkins, the Telegraphs have an excellent man, but he needs more support from the left inner who was often caught lying "off-side". The Staff were the better of the game in the initial period but in the few attacks the Telegraphs made they scored. Barnes, the Staff custodian had just stopped a hit by one of the forwards when M. C. D'Souza tapped the ball into the net.

The second period saw the Telegraphs making repeated incursions into the Staff area by Rev. McCormick and Capt. Smith put up an excellent defence while Williams and L. C. Smith put in good work in the half time. The second goal was rather unfortunate as we are inclined to think that the Telegraph right wing A. M. D'Souza was lying off-side and was also guilty of at least two breaches before he shot the goal. However, the referee's decision remains. McMully missed two excellent chances one in each half. The first was sent over through hesitation and the second unfortunately hit the upright and rebounded into play.

Teams: Telegraphs:—Windsor; S. F. D'Souza and Walker; L. Mendonca, Roche and Wood; M. C. D'Souza, DeLang, Perkins, Page and A. M. D'Souza.

Staff:—Barnes; McCormick and Capt. Smith; Williams, L. C. Smith and Currie; Bellamy, Bal Singh, McMully, Brookes and Snow.

Referees: Messrs. Lynn and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY at 5-30.

Parel Sp. Club vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) at the Hindu Gymkhana.

Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) Vs. Rangers Cooperage.

A CORRECTION.

In the entries of the Aga Khan Tournament, Preliminary Round published in our issue of yesterday, the Jacob Circle United will play the Institute-Luso-Indiano in the First Round and not the R. I. M. as stated.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Krishna Pandali, Bar-at-law, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, vice, Mr. L.A. Camiade on leave and Mr. P. Sambandam will act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes.—A.P.

* * * *

A disastrous fire broke out yesterday in a cocoanut tope in West Masil Street, Where the Natthana-Gana Theatre situated. About hundred families have been rendered homeless. The work of extinguishing the fire was greatly impeded by cocoanut and palm trees catching fire and threatening to fall at any moment. Cause of the fire is unknown.—A.P.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council demands under the head Stamps, Forests and Registration were granted in full.—A.P.

* * * *

The Committee of Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, have telegraphed to the Government of India protesting against the reduction of duty on imported gold thread, urging abolition of cotton excise duties and reduction of Salt Tax to rupee one and annas four per maund. The Committee have further urged early protection for Indian Steel industry.—A. P.

* * * *

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of February 1924 amounted to 58,625 barrels.—A. P.

* * * *

In the course of a statement to the press Lala Dunichand, M.L.A., Mr. Kanhaya Lal Gauba and Mr. Jeevan Lal Kapur ex-Directors of the "Nation" newspaper of Lahore (now defunct) state that suspension of this paper which was owned by a joint stock company has given a blow to the cause of public enterprise in this Province that might have been available for promoting journalism. They request Dewan Chaman Lal, the Managing Agent ow the Company, in the interests of the public to publish a detailed statement of the accounts detailing the circumstances which led to its suspension. It is also necessary, they say, that there should be either voluntary liquidation or through the court.—A. P.

Official and Official.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at a Committee Meeting of the Infant Welfare Society at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was present at the Dinner of Lodge 'Imperial Brotherhood' at the Freemasons Hall, Ravelin Street on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency Lord Lytton arrived at Rangpur on 10th inst and received addresses from the Municipality, District Board, Mahomedan Association and North Bengal Zamindar Association to which he made joint reply.

Moulvi Syed Muhammed Sadullah on the 10th instant assumed charge as Education Minister, Assam.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FIRING ON MILL WORKERS.

POLICE ACTION CRITICISED.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

The Bombay Legislative Council discussed only two items of importance on Wednesday, viz: offering congratulations to Mr. Ghatge, the Commissioner of Police, Baroda, for capturing that notorious dacoit Babar Deva and, a motion of adjournment of the House to discuss the strike situation in the City. The latter was, however, talked out for want of time. Mr. Nariman and other people's representatives urged the Government to appoint a non-official committee to enquire into the tragic episode of shooting by the police as it was done without the presence of a Magistrate. Owing to want of time, the Home Member could not make a full statement. A good case was, however, made out by the members for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the firing. Referring to the labour situation, it was stated that the Government contemplated the appointment of a committee with judicial powers to settle industrial disputes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The proceedings on Wednesday commenced with a long list of interpellations. The Hon. President then announced that he had revived three applications for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a matter of public importance, viz: the situation arising out of the strike. The first was from Mr. Addyman, Mr. Narimati was the second and Mr. Bole's the third. Mr. Nariman had worded his application to discuss the situation arising out the firing by the police on the crowd, while Mr. Bole wanted to adjourn the House to discuss the serious strike situation prevailing in the City.

Mr. J. Addyman being the first applicant, the Hon. President granted him permission to ask leavt of the House to move adjournment. Mr. Addyman then asked permission of the House to move the adjournment but Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) revised a formal objection on the ground that the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government had just published its report and it would be prudent for the Hon. members to postpone discussion of this matter pending consideration of the report by the mill-workers and mill-owners. It was really a question he said, whether the discussion was likely or not likely to bring about an early settlement of the dispute between the workers and the mill-owners. He, however, raised objection formally and left to the House the question of adjournment.

The House having granted leave to Mr. Addyman to move adjournment of the House the Hon. President fixed 4 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the motion.

MR. GHATGE CONGRATULATED.

Rao Saheb, D.P. Desai then moved:—"This Council recommends to the Government that congratulations of this Council be conveyed to the Police Commissioner Mr. Ghatge of the Baroda State for capturing alive the notorious outlaw Babar Deva who was a terror to the Khaira District for about six years. And also the sense of appreciation of this House to the family of Mr. Nadavade who has gallantly sacrificed his life in the discharge of his duty."

Rao Saheb Desai said it was a very great feat on the part of Mr. Ghatge to capture Babar Deva alive. Mr. Ghatge was appointed Commissioner of Police only ten months ago and during this short space of time he had captured many notorious outlaws of Gujarat.

Mr. G. Patel (Ahmedabad) and Mr. F.G. Pratt supported.

Sir Maurice Hayward in further supporting the resolution added that the Commissioner N. D. had received a telegram that day from the Special Officer, Mr. Judge, stating: "Encountered remaind of Mian gang near Wandhia in Outch today afternoon. Encounter lasted half hour. Mians leader Kala Saya and dacoits Rajji Desalji Ala Sarma and Badalsha Agamshah captured alive. Dacoit Haji alias Ladak Jivan Rancha mortally injured died subsequently. Arms, ammunition and stolen property recovered. No casualty on our side."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

STRIKE SITUATION.

At 4 p.m. Mr. Addyman moved adjournment of the House to discuss an important public matter, viz:—The situation arising out of the strike. In the course of his speech Mr. Addyman charged the Government with moral responsibility for the most disastrous disruption in the city after the year 1919.

The Labour Department he said was established with a view to study the labour problems but he thought the policy practised by Government was so far one of drifting. It was the duty of the House, therefore, to collect the necessary information and also to consider what steps could be taken to settle disputes between employers and employees. When the Labour Department was established, he said the public were assured that occurrence of annual industrial disruption would be impossible but still in the year 1924, most serious industrial disputes were in existence. He, therefore, charged Government with practising the policy of drifting and said legislation should be enforced as soon as practicable to secure justice to both parties, viz. the employers and the employees and the appointment of a permanent Committee to enquire into the industrial disputes in Bombay.

"WAS FRIDAY'S FIRING JUSTIFIABLE?"

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) drew attention of the House not to the conduct of the Government or to the attitude of Labour towards Capital or Capital's towards labour but to the conduct of the police in firing on an unarmed crowd. The whole city, he said, was thick with ugly rumours in regard to this firing. This was not the first occasion that such an incident had occurred. As a result of firing quite innocent persons who had nothing to do with the dispute had lost their lives. Among the casualties that had occurred

(Continued on page 8.)

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ASOKA MUSEUM.

It is a well known fact that a large number of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen are actuated by a great desire to wear PURE Swadeshi Clothes and patronise indigenous industries. But the general complaint is that there are very few places (in fact none) where they can see samples of genuine Swadeshi articles and get a thorough knowledge about the quality, durability and the places of manufacture of such goods.

With a view to supply this largely-felt want, the Asoka Stores, at the instance of Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, have decided to open a Museum within the premises of the Stores, Princess Street, where samples of all kinds of Swadeshi Articles such as Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures, Leather goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Household Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Stationery and all other articles manufactured in the Country will be prominently displayed.

It is also intended to issue a handbook giving full description of the goods, their prices, the places of manufacture and the names of the manufacturers.

It is therefore requested that Manufacturers and dealers in Purely Swadeshi Articles will immediately send us samples of such articles as they may be manufacturing; provided such articles are purely indigenous. As regards cloth, it must be entirely hand-spun and hand-woven; where Mill yarn is used, it must be made in India.

All communications may be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Asoka Museum,
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924.

SAVE THE WORKERS.

It is time that all who sympathise with the workers in the Bombay cotton mill industry in their present plight—and we imagine that even some of the mill-owners must feel some compassion and compunction when they think of all the profit they have gained in the past from the labour of these very men—should lend their help to save them and their wives and children from the starvation, and from the desperate excesses to which starving men are likely to be driven. We have known of mill-owners in England who, when strikes were on, would not allow their workpeople to starve, but gave them food, not as an advance on future wages but for charity. It is obviously too much to expect that any mill-owner will do the same and so we must appeal to the Governor, the police, anyone who has a heart to contribute to relieve the needs of the mill-workers now on strike. Fifty thousand, as we hear, have left Bombay already, another fifty thousand ask to be repatriated. Repatriation will be of no use without relief, for Ratnagiri from which most of the men come is not a fertile country and it is for local economic reasons that a large proportion of its manhood have been driven to seek a living in Bombay. It will be a mere shifting of the scene of misery if these poor people are sent back to Ratnagiri without some arrangements being made for feeding them when they arrive there. And about a hundred thousand of the strikers, as at present estimated, will still be left in Bombay. Not all of these are in immediate need, but it will be no unreasonable supposition if we say that twenty thousand of those who wish to be repatriated and fifteen thousand of those who for the present would remain in Bombay are in a condition very near starvation. Employment in any part of the Presidency where public works are in progress would be better than repatriation, better than any other kind of relief, from the point of view of the public and the Government, and of the men themselves. Surely the Development Department could find work for several thousands near at hand, work which would require no training and no outfit. It would be merely to give a basket to each man, which he would have to fill with earth at one place and empty in another. But that is a question for the Government alone. Our appeal is to the general public to afford the workers such sufficient and immediate relief as will enable them to keep the heart and mind of human beings and will preserve them from the desperate courses to which men are driven by starvation. Contributions may be paid either to Mr. Ginwala's Relief Committee or to the Editor of "The Chronicle," who will publish the full list of all subscriptions, great and small. If adequate relief is not immediately forthcoming, even the most ardent sympathiser with the men and the most firm believer in the justice of their cause will be obliged to counsel their return to work. But we feel strongly that, in that case, they would not have been defeated fairly. We cannot let men starve: so let every man who has a spark of kindness in his composition, give what help he can to these poor people.

A WRONG DECISION.

After having on Monday given a manly reply to the insult put upon the country by the Secretary of State by his summary rejection of the demand for a Round Table Conference and by his insistence on the arrogant claim of Britain to be the trustee of India, the Nationalist Party has suddenly thought fit to adopt a course of action which can only be described as an abdication of its function. It was brought into being with this definite purpose that if the response of the Government to the demand for a Round Table Conference was considered unsatisfactory by a three-fourths majority, the policy of obstruction should be carried out. Every member of the Party had pledged himself to abide by the decision of the Party. The Party decided by the required majority that the response of the Secretary of State was unsatisfactory and, as a logical consequence, it also decided to refuse supplies. In accordance with this decision the demands for grants made on Monday were refused by the Party. Suddenly on Tuesday, Pundit Motilal Nehru announced in the Assembly that the Party had decided that having established the principle of no supplies without redress of grievances it would let the remaining demands for grants be discussed in the ordinary course.

As we pointed out yesterday this change of tactics is as unfortunate as the refusal of the Independents to continue to abide by the Party's original decision, which has evidently prompted it, is inexcusable. It is difficult to understand what justification the Independents have for now taking up a position which is equivalent to a withdrawal from their pledge to obstruct. They should have known that by the mere rejection of the budget neither would the cause of the country have been won nor would the government of the country have come to a standstill. The budget would have been certified. And the certification would have exposed the essentially autocratic character of the system of government and administration would have been carried on on Government's own responsibility. The members of the Assembly have no real responsibility in the administration of the country. Refusal to reject the budget would not give them any responsibility but would, on the other hand, destroy the moral force of their united protest.

Nor can it be urged that the Nationalist Party has fully established the principle of no supplies without redress of grievances. Sir Malcolm Hailey has expressed his doubt whether such a principle has been established. The essential condition of the principle is that supplies must continue to be refused until the grievances are redressed. This condition is not satisfied by the changed tactics now adopted by the Nationalists. On the contrary the further elucidation of the Labour Government's view that is being made from day to day in Parliament makes it the more imperative that the original plan of refusing all supplies should be resolutely carried out. Mr. Richards, the Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to Mr. Lansbury, was gracious enough to declare that "the Labour Government had full sympathy with the *ultimate* idea placed before the House by successive Governments of past fifty years that *eventually* Britain should give the great Dominion of India full and complete self-Government," (our italics). Translated into deed this sympathy means that, as Mr. Richards said on the previous day, the Labour Government have decided not to revise the Government of India Act for a decade. Is any further proof needed to show the utterly unsatisfactory character of the Labour Government's response to the Legislative Assembly's resolution for a Round Table Conference? And yet the Nationalist Party has decided to stultify itself by neutralising the effect of its Monday's achievement!

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the Legislative Council that the Regulation III of 1818 should be withdrawn and that the prisoners at present interned under it should forthwith be released, the Government of Bengal have not only not set free the prisoners but are adding to their number. Two more arrests are announced and one does not know how many more Government mean to imprison without any definite charge being made known to them and without any open trial. How long is the Bengal Legislative Council going to put up with this open defiance of its will and how long are the public of Bengal going to tolerate such scandalous abuse of power by the executive? As will be noticed the Under-Secretary of State for India has sought to gloss over the gross breach of faith implied in the revival of the Regulation in Bengal. The Bengal Swarajists led by Deshbandhu Das promised many things as a result of their entry into the Council, but the people of Bengal have yet to know that the Swarajists have been able to make the slightest breach in the stronghold of the local bureaucracy. No amount of paper resolutions will move the bureaucracy. The budget debate is now proceedings, but the Deshbandhu and his colleagues have yet to show that they will be able to withhold supplies and bring about the promised dead-lock. The failure of their motion of "no confidence" in the Ministers indicates that their influence in the Council is as precarious as that of their confreres in the Assembly. In these circumstances is it not time that the Bengal Swarajists took some decisive steps in fulfilment of their Party's aims? The attitude of the Local Government in the matter of Regulation III is really a test of the ability of the Swarajists to bend the bureaucracy to popular will.

It is evident that Mr. Richards has but a vague idea of the contents of the Sapru Committee's recommendations regarding the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818. It is not true, as Mr. Richards suggests, that the recommendations of the Committee were qualified by a recognition of the grave emergencies which might arise in future. The recommendation to restrict the application of the Regulation was made *in spite of* such a consideration. The Committee exhaustively dealt with all the arguments in favour of the retention of the latter-day extensions of the powers under the Regulation and finally decided that these arguments no longer held good and recommended the restriction of the Regulation to its original purpose. The Government of India, on their part, without a word of reservation, accepted the recommendations. So, their revival of the Regulation in the present instance is a clear breach of faith with the people of India and the explanations officially given in the Central Legislature and Parliament are entirely misleading and unconvincing. By supporting the revival of the Regulated, which had caused twings of conscience even to such a cautious Liberal as Lord Morley, the Labour Under-Secretary and his chief have only given fresh proof of their repudiation of the principles of their life-time.

MISLED.

It is well that the House of Commons and the Secretary of State for India have at last been told openly by a member of the Labour Party that they have been grievously misled regarding the shooting at Jaito. It will be seen that Mr. Richards while expatiating on the difficulties of the Government in dealing with the Sikhs, has failed to rebut the allegation that the Nabha State troops has fired on an unarmed assembly. Mr. Richards has referred to the Sikh shrines Act of 1922, but is he aware that not a single non-official Sikh has extended any support to this measure and that it has been utterly repudiated by the Sikh community as a whole? Mr. Richards has also referred to the two wrangling religious bodies among Sikhs, but he does not seem to be aware that but for the mischievous interference of the officials of the Punjab Government the differences between the two bodies would not have assumed the proportions which they attained on some occasions. Moreover, it is not true that the differences between these bodies are either so great or so irreconcilable as has been made out in official quarters and as Mr. Richards has been led to believe. Let the officials in the Punjab keep their hands off the Sikh Gurdwaras and everything will be all right. As regards the tragedy at Jaito, the "enquiry" which the Government of India—or is it the Government of the Punjab—have instituted will not satisfy either the Sikhs or the Indian public. They demand a public enquiry by an independent committee. That there is every reason for such an enquiry is proved by the extreme divergence between the official and non-official versions of the incident.

Notes of the Day.

Maulana Mohamed Ali's Bereavement.

We regret to have to announce the death at Aligarh, of Amina, the beloved daughter of Maulana Mohamed Ali. The health of the deceased had for months past been a cause of grave anxiety to her relatives, but it was only a few days ago that all hope of her recovery was lost. The sad news was conveyed to us yesterday in a telegram from Maulana Mohamed Ali, in terms of touching piety and resignation. All India will condole with Maulana Mohamed Ali and his family in their bereavement: "Verily we are Allah's and unto Him returning."

Nemesis.

Nemesis is slowly, but steadily, overtaking France. The rapid and continuous fall of the franc during the past fortnight, in spite of the frantic efforts of the financial advisers of M. Poincare to arrest the debacle, is causing the greatest consternation in financial and political circles in France. The plight of Belgium is no better, but the eyes of the Belgian public have at last been opened to the disastrous folly of their country's co-operation with France in the latter's mad adventure in the Ruhr. Both France and Belgium had been warned repeatedly that Germany would not go down the precipice, prepared for her by France and Belgium, alone, but would drag along with her those who were seeking her destruction. What had been foretold is now coming to pass. Will the French nation realise at least now that M. Poincare is after all a dangerous guide and that unless a radically different policy from that which has been followed so far in the case of Ruhr is pursued henceforth the financial and political entanglements of their country would multiply rather than lessen?

Boycott of Empire Goods.

The great laxity which prevails in the interpretation of the Rules of Legislative Councils is well illustrated by the fact that whereas a resolution in the Bombay Council on the subject of boycott of Empire goods was recently disallowed by the Governor on the ground that it was not primarily the concern of the local Government, an identical resolution was admitted, fully discussed and finally carried in the Central Provinces Legislative Council on Monday last. The official spokesmen in the latter Council did point out that the stores required by the local Government were purchased by the Government of India, but on this account the C. P. Government did not pretend, like the Government of Bombay, that they were incompetent to carry out the recommendation of the Council. The question arises: Whose interpretation of the Rule is correct—that of the Governor of the Central Provinces or of the head of this Presidency?

Tansa Works.

The Corporation has done well in accepting the recommendations of the Commissioner that only those village sites in the Tansa catchment area, whose drainage fall into the river, should be acquired by the Corporation. There were some members in the Corporation who wanted to depopulate all the villages in the catchment area and send the poor villagers out as labourers to Bombay and other cities. When the question was last brought before the Corporation, one member had narrated a sad tale of some of these dispossessed men. These sturdy peasants had entirely disappeared and were now eking out a precarious livelihood as day labourers. The Commissioner pointed out that those villagers whose presence in the catchment area was not dangerous to the water-supply of the city should be allowed to stay where they are and be permitted to carry on their agricultural pursuits. We are glad that the good sense of the Corporation prevailed and the callous proposal for the wholesale dispossession of these men was thrown out.

Th Cry of Labour.

Writing in "Welfare" of February, under the title "The Cry of Labour" Mr. Andrews observes:—"The problem of untouchability which is closest of all to my own heart and to the heart of Mahatma Gandhi is in a great measure an educational problem, but it is still more an industrial question. The cause of the continuance of the depressed classes, generation after generation, is the same reason that produced serfdom in Europe and Japan the determination of the rich to keep a hold over the poor. In Russia this serfdom really existed only a short time ago. The Revolution of 1917 had many terrible features about it, as all Revolutions have, but it has accomplished one thing that is all important for the Russia of the future. It has released the peasant and put him in free hold possession of his land. In this country also we need a revolution, a bloodless revolution, whereby the depressed classes may become landholders and not merely serfs. The ultimate labour problem of India is the agricultural problem, to raise the fifty millions of the depressed classes and to give them a share in the land and the other good things in life, so that they may live a human existence and bring up their children in a way which is further removed than it is at present from the level of the brute beasts of the field."

(Continued from column 6.)

the so-called "Untouchable" classes. He does not care what others do to them. He is willing to allow these Bhils to form a separate community by themselves. What he aims at making of them is a community of well-behaved, self-reliant, God-fearing and economically independent men. Made into such a community, they will command the respect of other communities. Their physical powers are simply wonderful, only they have been unorganised. They have not been ravaged by the wear and tear of so-called civilisation. When they come into their own, the Bhils will be able to dictate their terms to the so called higher communities.

WORK AMONG BHILS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is hoped to publish at some length an account of the work done by Mr. A. V. Thakkar for the regeneration of Bhils in the frontier Talukas of East Gujarat, viz., Dohad and Jhalod. The special correspondent of "The Chronicle" in the Borsad Punitive tax case did give some account of them in passing. The Bhils are an aboriginal tribe and are well-nigh untouchables. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee at any rate recognise them as such, because an Antyaj Shala, (i.e. a school for the Depressed) at a village called Mirakhedi in Jhalod Taluka run by the Antyaj Seva Mandal under the auspices of the Gujarat P. C. C and started by Mr. Indulal Yajnik, contains only Bhil boys. With the exception of this school at Mirakhedi, the other schools in which Bhil boys are given primary education have been started by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the originator and first President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, whose headquarters are at Dohad.

Organisation.

Real powers of organisation are to be found in few and Mr. A. V. Thakkar is one of such few. Even when he was still in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Thakkar was working for the uplift of the Bhangis in Bombay. Later on he worked in Kathiawar to sink special wells for the use of our Depressed brethren. His work was so well known to Mahatma Gandhi that the Mahatma used to call him the "High Priest of Dhuds." Before the Rowlatt Bill agitation Mahatma was a passable moderate, fit for the Association of members of the Servants of India Society of which Mr. Thakkar is a member. In those days Mr. Thakkar took to using khaddar in imitation of the Mahatma and to him khaddar is not a symbol of non-cooperation. He found the use of handspinning in meeting famine difficulties and his acquaintance with the distress of the Bhils has its origin in his work for famine relief. He found, indeed, that the only way to make the higher classes respect these Depressed was to make them lead better and more self-reliant lives. To us these are the main planks of Mahatma's great non-cooperation movement. Without allowing the political significance of that movement to interfere with his work, Mr. Thakkar appreciated the positive essence of the great movement of Mahatma who stood for increasing the good in one's self, and overcoming evil by increasing the good. By showing a practical working out of these two main planks, Mr. Thakkar has shown the way to many another social worker. When we state this, we must also make it unmistakably clear that he is not a non-cooperator

A Short Period.

Within a year Mr. Thakkar has been able to train a band of eight workers out of whom one is a Bhil named Somjibhai Mogjibhai. The main features of the organisation are literation, cleanliness of ving and medical relief. Elementary religious principles are inculcated on the minds of the children. These are expected to keep away from their reputed hereditary profession of thieving. The main objective is thus to humanise this community of sturdy beings who have practically been submerged below the human status for generations or perhaps centuries. The foundations of Bhil Seva Mandal are being solidly laid down. Tiny as the work might appear today, Bhil Seva Mandal bids fair to be the nucleus from which will radiate to every corner of a large area the light which will brighten each and every Bhil into being a desirable member of the great Indian Nation.

His Precursor.

In making the Bhil self-reliant and in inspiring the Bhil to improve himself there was a strange Precursor who has been recognised by Mr. Thakkar himself. His name is Guru Govind. He is the real prophet of the Bhils. He gave them a great spiritual uplift. His influence in the re generation of Bhils was so great, that the State thought it worth its while clappin him into jail. Guru Govind was not welfare worker giving justification to t capitalist which the latter could not for himself. Guru Govind transformed t Bhils from inside. He got a good numb of them to bathe everyday, put on cle clothes, not to eat meat and not to dri liquor. Those, whom he thus transform were and have been called Bhagats (de tees). These Bhagats are venerated. stead of their being untouchables in sense that others are polluted by their to these Bhagats have made themselves touchables" in that they do not eat prepared even by Brahmins. After a bro career in jail for about ten years, th Guru has now returned and taken up right earnest his work of elevating Depressed Bhils where he had to leave The devotion of the Bhils to this G is so great, that they come in good nu bers to fall at his feet and to listen to words. They have been coming stealth hitherto, owing to the dread of the Pol As the few, who see him, go back, mo flock in from not only the two Talukas b also from the network of small states, vi Sunth, Banswada, Dungarpur, Kushalgar etc. If the fact be known to the Bh that this Presidency is now presided o by a "man of gentle will," we may presu they will gather round the Guru in larger numbers and with greater ease comfort. With men come the women a children and every Bhil, man, woman child, who falls at the feet of and touched by the electrifying fingers of G Govind, goes back determined after t moment not to drink, not to eat meat fish, not to steal and not to remain dirty

The Signpost.

This Guru Govind is a signpost for those who are working in the interests

(Continued in column 5.)

FUTURE OF KHILAFAT

CRISIS IN ISLAMIC HISTORY.

EX-KHALIFA'S MESSAGE TO MUSLIM WORLD.

PROPOSAL OF INTER-ISLAMIC CONGRESS.

KHALIFAT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 12.

Therritet, (Switzerland).—The Ex-Caliph communicated a message addressed to the Mussalmans of the world, where in he protests against the abolition of the Caliphate and refers to the impious decision of the present majority in the Turkish National Assembly which is incompatible with the spirit of Islam.—Reuter.

He declares that the Turkish electors have expressly charged the Assembly to continue to serve and uphold the Islamic traditions. His Majesty, therefore, considers the measure fundamentally sacreligious and null and void. "By its unanimous approval of my election a year and a half ago to the Supreme Magistracy of Islam, and the Moslem world having confirmed me in the exercise of that august function and the lay Turkish Republic having by its infringement of the real national sovereignty entirely desisted from all right of participation or intervention, it is now to the Moslem world solely that the exclusive faculty belongs to pronounce, in all authority and with entire freedom, upon this vital question." The ex-Caliph, therefore, invites the most authorised chiefs and representatives of the Mussalman communities throughout the world to communicate their proposals and concrete contributions as soon as possible for the assembly of a Grand Religious Inter-Islamic Congress, which he proposes to convoke at an opportune time and place in order to adopt the decision required by the situation. The ex-Caliph concludes with an invoking blessing on the final success of the sacred religious cause.—Reuter.

INDIAN'S CO-OPERATION APPECIATED.

MAHOMED ALI'S REPLY TO KHALIFA.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, March 11.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has received the following cablegram from the Secretary to the ex-Khalifa from Territet (Switzerland):—"Convey fatherly appreciation of our Khalifa Abdul Majid to generous Indian Muslims for the noble cooperation in defence of the Holy Khilafat."

The following reply has been cabled:—"Grateful for Amirulomencer's fatherly appreciation. Please convey the assurance of the Indian Mussalmans while not desiring interference in purely national affairs of Turkish brethren are determined to maintain the sacred Khilafat."

WHAT INDIAN MUSLIMS SHOULD DO.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The following statement has been issued by the Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamiatul-Ulema in regard to the situation in Turkey to-day. The news received from Turkey regarding the deposition of the Khalifa and the abolition of the institution of the Khilafat has naturally caused great consternation among the Mussalmans and surprised other communities in India. While the avowed enemies of the National and Islamic cause, who are ever seeking an opportunity to give vent to their feelings of antagonism and hatred have been persistently preaching that the Turks themselves have done away with the institution of the Khilafat, which was the *raison d'etre* of entire Khilafat movement in India, our Indian brethren in general and Mussalmans in particular should realise that the present regrettable progress of events has brought us face to face with a situation, which puts our judgment and determination to a very severe test. Movements such as these act as deterring factors in the lives of nations and their struggle for greatness. We should, therefore, face the situation like men, possessing strength, determination and resolution which alone can lead us to success and not let ourselves be carried away by the flood of adverse criticism like pieces of straw devoid of any will or judgment, nor should we at a crisis like this when we should put the last ounce of our energy and effort into the struggle give up the fight out of sheer despair and hopelessness. It is immaterial to us whether or not our opponents desire correctly to understand and appreciate our obligations and manner in which we cry to obey them, but we on our part should be under no delusion with regard to the nature and goal of our activities. It is wellknown to every Mussalman that the Khilafat in Islam connotes a State and that it is the duty of every Muslim to sacrince his all and even to lay down his life for the maintenance and preservation of its integrity when threatened. Four years ago the last great Muslim Power was surrounded by enemies on all sides and even the Mussalmans of Africa and India, who were in the grip of foreign domination were arraigned in arms against it. We tried to discharge our obligation to the best of our abilities and praise be to God our efforts met with success. The question of the constitution of this last State and whether the men at the helm of its affairs are discharging their duties properly and satisfactorily is a matter connected with the internal reform and organisation of the Moslem society and just as it was our duty to safeguard the interests of Islam against outside attacks, it is our religious duty to exert ourselves for internal reform. Also for centuries past we have been victims of erternal and internal calamities. If we mean to live it is essential that we should prepare ourselves to combat both. Our goal is clear and our aims are not doubtful. They are not the result of fortuitous circumstances or passing events, but are the outcome of recognised and acknowledged religious principles and beliefs. So long as these remain intact, there can be no deviation from the path we have chosen for ourselves. Not only do we mean to protect and preserve this last independent and powerful Muslim State against its opponents and enemies, but we also desire to see it constituted and organised on a proper principle of the *shariat* of Islam. If the present administration of Turkey are pursuing a wrong course should we be upset and give up all hope? Should we not rather apply ourselves with greater energy and determination to turn them from the wrong course they are following and devote all our efforts towards rectification of the mistake?

Members of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-ulema are in direct telegraphic communication with the Government of Turkey. The answer received in reply to the first telegram of inquiry sent by the Central Khilafat Committee as to the exact situation and the telegram sent to Angora after the receipt of the above has been published for the information of the public. We are confident our Muslim brethren will wait for the result of these communications with calmness and patience. They should continue their efforts undisturbed for in the continuation of our efforts depends the realization of national and Muslim hopes and aspiration. The question regarding our future course and line of action and its details depends entirely on the result of the exchange of communications referred to the above. We can, however, say this much at present that if our representations do not lead to any satisfactory result then the first important step we should take should be to convene a general conference of all Muslim countries at some suitable centre to discuss and find a solution to this most urgent and important problem. We note with pleasure and satisfaction that our Muslim brethren in Egypt are at one with us in this respect.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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THE ANGORA DECISION.

DR. MAHMUD'S VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Dr. Syed Mahmud on his way back from Aligarh has issued the following statement.

"The Khilafat and Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Committees and a host of other leading workers with Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru held a joint Conference at Aligarh. After two days' deliberation they arrived at some important decisions. Maulana Shaukat Ali is in constant telegraphic communication with Angora. We all are certain that this apparent calamity like the other misfortunes in recent years will in the end prove beneficial to the best and true interests of Islam and we shall be able to re-establish the Khilafat on surer and firmer grounds. So far as it could be ascertained by telegraphic messages, it seems that our Egyptian Brethren are in perfect accord with us on this question. Personally I think the Angora Assembly has abolished the dynastic office of Khilafat created by it a year ago and not the historical institution of Khilafat itself, which it has not the right to do. There is not much difference if I understand Angora telegrams aright between the point of views of the Assembly and ourselves. If our delegation was allowed to proceed they might have come to an understanding with the Angora Assembly. But then the Government which must have been aware with this development in Turkey

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NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

THIRD CONVOCATION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FUNCTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, March 4.

The taird Convocation of the Jamia Milia Islamia (National Muslim University) Aligarh was an impressive function owing to the presence of so many Muslim leaders from all over India and of the members of the Turkish Delegation. A pretty pandal had been built beside the Mahomed Ali Hall and decorated by the students. This was aided by 10-40 a.m. on Sunday morning when the Convocation procession led by Hakim Ajmal Khan walking with Mr. Pickthall started from the office of the Sheikhul Jamia (Principal). Its appearance in the pandal was hailed with shouts of Allahu-Akbar. Hakim Ajmal Khan, as Chancellor of the University, took his seat upon a divan with Mr. Pickthall at his side. The leaders and syndics of the University grouped around them on the platform. A very large number of students of the old college were present and showed friendliest interest in the proceedings, which opened with the Sheikhul Jamia reading a passage from the Holy Koran. The Chancellor then called upon the Principal to read his annual report.

Principal Khwaja, before giving a complete report of the progress made in the various departments of the University, touched upon the causes which led to the founding of the Jamia, in spite of many obstacles which he briefly mentioned. The progress made was most gratifying and encouraging. At the conclusion of the report the Principal requested the Chancellor to confer degrees. The Provost, Mr. E. J. Hallet, a Madrasi Christian presented to the receptients one by one. The degrees of those absent were received by Mr. Aziz Ansari who was officiating as Registrar for Mr. Hayat who is ill and is lying in bed.

Mr. Pickthall then rose to deliver his address and was received with shouts of Allahu-Akbar. The address which was a masterly exposition of the spirit of Islam, its catholicity and greatness was listened to with rapt attention, though occasionally the pandal would resound with shouts of Allahu-Akbar.

Maulana Mahomed Ali could not leave his daughter's bed as her condition was very critical and Dr. Ansari too was with her. The Chancellor, therefore, called upon Maulana Shaukat Ali, a syndic to thank Mr. Pickthall. Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke in Urdu and dwelt upon the great services rendered to Islam by Mr. Pickthall. He also touched upon the present crisis in Islam and the duty of Indian Mussalmans.

Hakim Ajmal Khan then rose to declare the Convocation closed. In doing so, however, he spoke of the messages received from those well wishers of Jamia who were unable to come, particularly of the message of Mahatma Gandhi exhorting the trustees, the staff and students of the Jamia to promote and strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity, which was, in the opinion of the Mahatma, the greatest need of India to-day. The Chancellor expressed his pleasure at the presence of so many of the staff and the students of Aligarh Muslim University and expressed the hope that a day would soon come when two Universities in Aligarh would have an identical outlook in life and thus united serve the cause of Islam and the country together. He then introduced the members of the Turkish Delegation one by one and took the opportunity of welcoming them to the Jamia and referred to their humanitarian mission which it was the duty of every sympathetic heart to support.

At the close of the function, as the guests were passing through the rows of the audience, some confusion and noise was caused by the attempt of the people to shake hands with Mr. Pickthall and the Turkish Delegates.

After the Convocation Mr. Pickthall was taken by the Registrar of the old College to visit the Masjid and the founder's tomb and see the grounds and buildings. The students invited him and Principal Khwaja and the Turkish Delegation.

The Shaikhul Jamia gave an at home in the afternoon.

After the sun-set prayer was said in the Mahomed Ali Hall, Mr. Pickthall was taken to the old College where he received a tremendous ovation from the students which was repeated in the case of members of the Turkish Delegation who arrived later. Mr. Pickthall spoke at length and in a hopeful strain upon the subject of the relations between the East and the West. Later in the evening Mr. Pickthall attended a debate of Anjuman-i-Ittihad of the Jamia on "that constitutional agitation was of no use but a hindrance to the cause of Indian Swaraj." After hearing several speeches by the students he gave them his own ideas upon the subject of Swaraj and the reason why he personally was prepared to follow Mahatma Gandhi and him only as a guide for India.

On the following morning the members of the Turkish Delegation and Mr. Pickthall and other distinguished visitors were taken round by Principal Khwaja to the various departments of the Jamia, viz. weaving department, lock-making, electro-plating and polishing department, the press, laboratories and library. The visitors were very much impressed with the progress the Jamia had made all round in so short a time and under such great difficulties. The enthusiasm of the visitors for the Jamia ensures its permanence and progress, as all the visitors from the different parts of the country have promised personal support and it has been decided to utilize the long vacations which begin in the second week of April for collecting funds for the Jamia.

Among the distinguished guests that attended the Convocation were the following:—Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Abulkalam Asad, Husain Ahmad, Abdul Majid, Kifayatullah, Ahmad Saeed, Kutab Mian Inayatulla, Saeedur Rahman, Ozairgul Fakhir, Ghulam Bhik, Arif Haswai, Badral Hasan, Editor "Madina". Illyas Khan and Mirza Rafyudin Beg also Messrs. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi, Shauib Oreshi, Chaudhi Khaliuzzaman, Maulvi Zafarul Mulk, Drs. Anzari, Syed Mahman, Naziruddin Hasan, Session Judge, Hyderabad (Deccan), Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru Maulvi Mohd Shafi, M.L.A., Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Syed Mohamed I. G. of C.I.D., Bhopal State and many others.

ANOTHER WHITE WASHING.

JAITO FIRING JUSTIFIED.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 12.

The report of Mr. Balwant Singh Nalwa, Barrister-at-Law, the Punjab Civil Service, First Class Magistrate who was deputed to enquire into the incidents that took place at Jaito on February 21st has just been published. Mr. Balwant Singh examined fifty-six witnesses including Mr. Wilson Johnston, Administrator of Nabha, the President and two members of Faridkote Council of Regency, military officers in charge of operations that day, Lieutenant-Colonel J C. Coldstream, D.C., Ferozepore, Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Gregson, Police Superintendent, Ferozopore, several Raisis and villagers of Nabha State and some Akali members of the Shahidi Jath. After examining the position at length he sums up his conclusions thus. It is abundantly clear that the mob and the Shahidi Jatha defied all efforts on the part of the authorities and the people of Nabha State to reason with them and chose an unreasonable course; that the mob was in an excited mood and armed with all sorts of weapons including fire arms and prepared to see the game through. They all knew what the game was and even went to the extent of insulting and assaulting the Administrator and after brandishing the weapons they actually used their fire arms. It was but natural that the only course left to the Administrator was to order firing which was done not to soon. The small number of casualties in such a big mob shows that the firing was controlled and did not exceed the exigencies of the moment. The wounded were attended to at once. But for the complicity of the Droli Jatha the unfortunate incident could not have happened. Mr. Balwant Singh observes that from the evidence before him he gathered that 14 Akalis were found shot dead and 34 wounded on the evening of February 21st out of whom 5 died the next day. The total number of casualties thus comes up to 19 dead and 29 wounded in all.

REORGANISATION OF THE VATICAN.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN POPE AND ITALIAN GOVT.

LONDON, March 12.

The "Daily Express" publishes the terms of the alleged agreement between the Pope and the Italian Government. The terms provide for the surrender of the whole of the Vatican Hill to the Vatican, which at present only holds a part of it. This gives the Hill the status of an Independent country. The Government would build at its own expense a Palace or a series of Houses for the accommodation of the College of Cardinals and the Holy See would hand over the scattered properties where the Cardinals are at present housed. The Pope's independence would be guaranteed by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

BRITISH IMPORT AND EXPORT FIGURES.

LONDON, March 12.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that imports were £96,705,000 and exports £67,974,000, a decrease of £4,553,000 and an increase of £3,739,000 respectively compared with January.—Reuter.

"HARDLY EXPLICABLE."

"D. T." ON SWARAJIST ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" in condemning the Swarajists' parliamentary tactics says that the Party may be able to find grounds for satisfaction in their successes, but they are hardly explicable to any Britisher or Indian who takes politics seriously. The paper declares that the Swarajists, by challenging British rule in India and British opinion at home, have given an exhibition of political incompetence and impracticability "that must have filled those among us who hoped much from the Reforms with despair".—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD PARMOOR ON BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, March 11.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations opened here to-day. After the speech by Lord Parmoor, the new British Representative, declaring that the policy of Britain would always be based on the League of Nations.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORCE IN INDIA.

FIXE DONSIX CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

LONDON, March 11.

A Reuter wireless message says that Mr. Walsh in the House of Commons stated he had agreed with the Government of India that there should be six British cavalry regiments in India.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JAITO FIRING AND BOMBAY STRIKE.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 11.

The names of the members of the Cabinet Committee on Indian affairs recently appointed, have not been disclosed in accordance with the usual procedure regarding the Cabinet Committees. It is expected that the Committee will report in three or four weeks time when a statement will probably be made in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 11.

The House of Lords to-day adopted without discussion a motion expressing the desirability of appointing a Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs of both the Houses to examine and report on any Bill or matter referred to them specially by either House and consider, with a view to reporting if necessary thereon, any matter relating to Indian affairs brought to the notice of the Committee by the Secretary of State for India. Lord Olivier in moving the resolution said that the Committee would consider any matter referred to them by the Government or the House, particularly any question of moment. He was not aware that there was any such question they desired to submit immediately, but if what was foreshadowed in the Indian Legislative Assembly should mature, namely, that the Government of India should consider the possible extension of or amendment to the rules under the Government of India Act that was the kind of subject they should desire to refer to the Joint Committee.—Reuter.

ADJOURMENT MOTION.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons yesterday on adjournment, Mr. Lansbury drew attention to the Jaito disturbances. Bombay strike and Government's refusal to hold a round table conference. He said it was an extraordinary thing, if the police were hemmed in at Jaito by tremendous crowds that not a single policeman or a soldier had been injured. He quoted a message from the Secretary of the Indian Trade Unionist Conference and a member of the Assembly declaring that Lord Olivier had been given false information and no firearms had been captured.

Mr. Richards replying said that Government had full sympathy with the ultimate idea placed before the House by the successive governments of the past fifty years that eventually Britain should give the great dominion of India full and complete self-government. With regard to the Bombay strike he quoted the leader of the strike Mr. Joseph Baptista who in one thing was like John, the Baptist, namely, he was crying in wilderness, as men had struck against his advice. Mr. Richards communicated the latest information from India on the subject; and as regards Jaito he eulogised the Sikhs for their fine services to the Empire. It was exceedingly difficult for the Government of India to try to keep peace between two wrangling religious bodies. He referred to the passage of the Shrines Act of 1922 which had not been put into operation.

The sitting of the House, at this point, automatically closed.

INDIAN LASCARS.

SUGGESTION TO RESTRICT EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Com. Kenworthy drew attention to the fact that the vessels sailing from Hull for the East now carried lascar crews instead of whites as formerly and asked whether steps could be taken to restrict the employment of the Asiatic crews to vessels trading East of the Suez only.

Mr. Sidney Webb replied that four or five vessels named were trading regularly between India and Britain and carried lascar crews like other vessels employed in this trade. There was nothing unusual or irregular in this method of manning such vessels Com Kenworthy's suggestion would require legislation which would be controversial. He was certainly unable to undertake to introduce it but points would be borne in mind.

Replying to Mr. Hope Simpson, Mr. Webb agreed that the lascars were citizens of the British Empire in the sense that they were citizens of India.

Mr. Sexton declared that the wages paid were incommensurate with good citizenship.

Mr. Webb replied that Government could hardly deal with that question which was a matter for the trade unions and employers.—Reuter.

KOHAT MURDERERS.

UNDERSTANDING WITH AFGHAN GOVT.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked why the Government of India had not insisted on the surrender of the Kohat murderers. Mr. MacDonald replied taht in the absence if any extradition Treaty with Afganistan on which to base a request for the surrender of the gang the matter could only be dealt with in the light of broad political considerations including the fact that the surrender would have been unprecedented and contrary to the Afghan doctrine of asylum. His Majesty's Government decided in the circumstances to accept the alternative of deportation to Afghan and Turkestan. One condition was that the Afghan Government had officially guaranteed that the gang would be kept under strict surveillance in a circumscribed area and that no member would ever be allowed to return to the vicinity of the Indian frontier.—Reuter.

RENT RESTRICTIONS BILL.

LIVELY SCENES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 11.

There were lively scenes in the House of Commons to-day at the Committee stage of the Rent Restrictions Bill. That Government did not intend to back up the measure was indicated by the withdrawal of Mr. Wheatley and Sir Patrick Hastings from the Committee which evoked a protest from the Conservatives who demanded an adjournment, but the motion was ruled out of order. Labour members angrily interrupted the peeches of the Conservatives, which they described as dilatory and obstructive, and noisily defied the Chairman's ruling that the Committee should adjourn till March 13. The uproar continued even after the Chairman left the chair.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT WITH BADISCHE ANILIN.

BRITISH GOVT. FOLLOWS FRANCE.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons yesterday replying to questions with reference to the French agreement with Badische Anilin, Mr. Walsh stated that similar steps have been taken by the British Government in conjunction with a British firm.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted the bill approving the agreement with Badische Anilin.—Reuter.

MANIFESTATION OF IMPERIALISM.

MANOEUVRE OF BRITISH FLEETS CONDEMNED.

LONDON, March 11.

The choice of the Balearic Islands for the manoeuvres of the combined British Atlantic and the Mediterranean fleets which begin at Majorca to-day, with Admiral Beatty in attendance, combined with the virtual breakdown of the Rome Naval Disarmament Conference is much commented upon by the Paris newspaper "L'Oeuvre." For example, the paper says Britain intends to show she keeps the mastery of the Mediterranean and to impress the Spanish, the French and the Italian fleets. This manifestation of Imperialism is somewhat disconcerning at a moment when Mr. MacDonald arises as a pacificator of Europe and it coincides with the recent vote of the House of Commons on the laying down of five cruisers and an increase by two millions in the Air estimates. It runs the risk of arousing the suspicion if not, hostility of the Mediterranean powers. Writing in the "Le Journal" Admiral Degouy suggests the French Government should approach the League of Nations with a view to the neutralisation of the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, March 11.

The Indian Exhibition Commissioner here interviewed by Reuter to-day said that careful inquiries showed that there was not the slightest foundation for the allegations of the London correspondent of a South Indian paper that Indian visitors to the Exhibition might find it difficult to obtain accommodation, owing to race-prejudice. No great centre in the world was freer from the anti-Indian prejudice than London. He had received many applications from boarding-houses and private families to be put in touch with prospective Indian visitors.—Reuter.

HAMBURG DOCKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, March 11.

Hamburg.—Dockers struck this morning for higher wages. The work in the harbour is completely at a standstill. British steamer from India was only able to unload one-tenth of the cargo of 2,400 bags of rice.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The dock strike in Hamburg has extended to Bremerhaven and the dockers at Bremen have decided to join the strike movement.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR FORCE.

USE IN IRAQ JUSTIFIED

BRITAIN'S DISARMAMENT POLICY.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

Mr. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air, reviewed the work of the Air Ministry when the estimates for the Air Services came up for debate in the House of Commons. Dealing with Overseas he said that the Ministry had maintained eight squadrons in Iraq. These were the central element in the British garrison there. Their presence had enabled Government to reduce the number of ground troops. Their officers who were entrusted with exceedingly difficult duties were not recklessly using their weapons and perhaps one day the foundation stone which they were laying would produce the finished structure of which we would not be ashamed. Mr. Leach mentioned that the Iraq Air Force was on one occasion used to convey medical relief by air to the scene of a serious railway accident. On another occasion it carried some two hundred fever patients nearly two hundred miles to the nearest hospital, the only alternative being carriage by mules and donkeys over mountain passes.

IN TRANS-JORDANIA,

In Trans-Jordania, the Air Force continued to be a factor making for peace and good civil administration. In Palestine we had one squadron of aeroplanes which enabled us to effect a reduction of the ground force there also. Besides this air squadron, there was only one armoured car and one cavalry regiment. At Aden one Flight of aeroplanes suffices. In India we had six squadrons.

The efficiency of squadrons had made a very marked advance during the current year. Peace with Turkey had enabled us to remove four squadrons from Constantinople. There of these had been brought home and one had been sent to Egypt. For the Navy, the Ministry had arranged to form approximately five new flights which brought the total number of flights associated with this work upto twenty-one or, in fact, 120 first line flying machines.

The work meant a highly specialised training and the results had been profoundly good. This country was well ahead of any other in all branches of Naval Aviation. Continuing Mr. Leach said, that some people asked them if a Labour Government could justify itself in proposing an increase of air armaments and they declared that they looked to the Labour Government to lead the way in disarmament. He would first point out that the Labour Government were not increasing armaments but decreasing them. It was true that they were adjusting them between three Services—the Army, the Navy, and the Air Forces—but the net result was a considerable decrease of war expenditure in the coming year.

Again the Labour Party had never urged the disarmament of Great Britain irrespective of what other countries might do and he did not delude himself into thinking that the country would accept disarmaments under such conditions. International disarmament was the Government's watchword. Everybody wanted this but nobody could have it. Meanwhile it was not his purpose to leave this great country defenceless. Mr. Leach added that for the same reason that Scotland would never again go to war with England, he thought it might well be that France would never again go to war with Britain.

PROPOSED REDUCTION.

Defending the Air Estimates for the new financial year which show an increase of two millions and a half sterling and amount to fourteen and a half millions, Mr. Leach said that the number of new squadrons for home defence this year was eighty. By March 1925 we should have 18 squadrons towards the 52 contemplated within the next few years. Mr. Leach recalled that at the beginning of 1922 the report of the Committee on National Expenditure acting on the Coalition Government's view that no great war need be anticipated for the next ten years and recommended that the Air Estimates may be reduced from fifteen millions and a half to ten millions sterling.

NO MONEY FOR AIRSHIPS.

The Coalition Government was subsequently obliged to depart from this recommendation. The Labour Party assumed office almost immediately following the adoption of the enlargement scheme by the late Conservative Government. The Labour Government did not intend to interfere with that scheme. "Our only condition is that if any international move for common reduction comes along we shall be free to accept it." Mr. Leach mentioned that a bill for the establishment of an Auxiliary Air Force and an Air Force Reserve would shortly be introduced and said that of the 34 further squadrons whose formation was contemplated in future 13 would be on this new basis. In regard to the lighter-than-air machines Mr. Leach said that Government would give serious consideration to the scheme of Commander Burnley for an airship service to India and Australia. He added, however, that airship development had not had a very happy experience and he did not feel justified in asking for any money this year for airships.—B. O. W.

BURNEY AIRSHIP SCHEME.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day introducing Air Estimates, Mr. Leach said that negotiations were proceeding for the purchase of six new aerodromes. The total flying hours had increased by fifty per cent. during the year and their increase overseas was still higher. The ratio of the accidents throughout the whole force was steadily falling. Orders to the aircraft industry this year would total four and a half millions sterling. A new type of machines for co-operation of air force with the navy and the army were being developed. They were also experimenting with metal construction on the largest scale which should greatly lessen deterioration. The scheme for the subsidy of a million sterling spread over ten years to the Imperial Air Transport Company was being faithfully carried out. Government felt that the Burney Airship Scheme needed still more examination and Mr. Burney would have a full opportunity of laying his views before the Cabinet Committee considering the question. They, therefore, did not feel justified in asking for any money this year for airships. He concluded by emphasising that disarmament was necessary, but it must be mutual and stressed that Government's policy was one of good-will.

AIR FORCE AND IRAQ.

Continuing Mr. Leach said the High Commissioner had testified that the work of the air force had been the main factor in the pacification of Iraq. On one occasion it conveyed medical relief to the scene of a serious railway accident, and on another carried 200 patients suffering from fever nearly two hundred miles to the nearest hospital. The air organisation in Palestine and Trans-Jordania was making for peace and good civil administration. There were six squadrons in India whose efficiency had made a very marked advance during the year, the actual increase in flying hours in the past year in India being nearly a hundred per cent. Officers of the Iraq air forces were men of kindliness and goodwill and entrusted with an exceedingly difficult duty. He wanted the House to believe that they were not engaged in shedding blood of the defenceless natives nor in recklessly using the air weapon for terrorisation. Perhaps, one day it might be possible, on the foundation-stone they were laying to produce a finished structure of which we should not have any need to be ashamed.

Mr. Hoare, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Viscount Curzon, all expressed their regret at the hanging up of the Burney Scheme. Mr. Hoare declared that there was no quicker or cheaper way of getting six gigantic airships into air for service to India.

Viscount Curzon said that these airships were necessary to the navy in war-time and vital from the view-point of commerce.

Mr. Penny (Conservative) moved a resolution urging the necessity for an adequate protection against the strongest air force within a striking distance.

Mr. Seely suggested that the Premier should invite the Dominions and India to form an Imperial board of aviation and research.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain urged the necessity for Government having a definite air policy.

Mr. Leach replying suggested the withdrawal of the motion which looked like an anti-French declaration. (Cries of "No.") He denied that bombing was done for the collection of taxes in Iraq.

The motion was rejected by 269 votes to 195.

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PASSENGER TRAIN DISASTER.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—The famous London specialist Sir St. Clair Thomson was hurt in the head and foot in the Grands-Mulets disaster. The accident which occurred in the middle of the night was apparently due to the driver jamming on the brakes when he discovered the danger to the train which was then doing sixty miles an hour. The driver who was late seems to have been confused by the orders with regard to the use of short alternative routes. The sleeping-car which was next to the engine and was almost entirely filled with the English people was split to pieces. The dining car and another coach plunged on the wreckage.

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ASSAM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFENDING CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Dr. P.C. Roy will preside over the Students' Conference to be held at Sylhet, Assam, on the 14th instant.

Mr. Stewart, European Planter, will present an address of welcome to Sir P.C. Roy on behalf of the local board.

The divisional school inspector is said to have issued a circular prohibiting Government High School students from attending the Conference.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

DR. ROY'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The foundation of the National Council of Education was ...celebrated last evening when Dr. P.C. Roy said that in these days of degeneracy and decay spread of education on purely national lines was a paramount necessity for rousing their national consciousness. The demoralising effect of modern system of University education was that it killed and repressed their national consciousness and made them totally forget their individuality.

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OSMANIA UNIVERSITY EXAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LATE

Owing to question papers leaking out, the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations of the Osmania University have been cancelled and fresh papers will be set. The Matriculation examination will be held from the 25th March and the Intermediate from 15th march next.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

were also to two unfortunate school boys aged 14 and 15 years. The Bombay City Police Act had provided the necessary safeguards and he wanted to know if these safeguards were observed. It might be said however that the police officer concerned acted in self-defence but he submitted whether the police officer was justified in opening the firing especially when there was no Magistrate present. He also asked as to what precautions were taken to disperse the crowd and what was the justification to open the fire, that resulted in the death of two unfortunate boys. The strikers were exasperated after the firing was resorted to and not before. He urged the Government therefore to appoint a non-official Committee to enquire into this tragic episodes.

Mr. A. N. Surve, (Bombay City, North) said except a few mill-owners, very few discharged their duty towards their employees. They failed even to provide housing accommodation for their employees in spite of the prosperous times in the past. He submitted that fire arms should not be entrusted to untrained constables in the interests of the safety of the people.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Nominated) said the strikers were peaceful all along and their peaceful behaviour attracted the admiration even of the Government. If the firing was resorted to, he said, the blame attached not to the strikers, but to some body else. He submitted that the notice posted on the mill gates before the riot gave cause of discontent to the strikers.

Mr. C. N. Wadia (Mill Owners Association) said the mill workers got 25 per cent more in 1914 than they used to get in 1910 and 150 per cent more now than they got in 1910.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen (Ahmedabad) said the Government was unsympathetic towards mill industry in India and that was the cause of discontent among the mill workers. The Government should abolish the excise duty which took away a large portion of the profit from the mill-owners and prevented them from giving proper wages to the mill workers.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Home Secretary) said Government proposed to give effect shortly to Sir Stanley Reed's Committee's recommendations for the appointment of a Committee to settle Indusrial disputes.

In regard to the conduct of the police in firing he said three Deputy Commissioners and the Police Commissioner had arrived on the scene ten minutes after the firing and they had seen for themselves the state of things that prompted the police to fire. He submitted that the Government had asked for a report from the Commissioner of Police in regard to the shooting and requested the House to wait till the report was submitted by the Commissioner.

Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell (Finance Member) said even in England if the strikers took hostile attitude and did stone throwing firing was resorted to.

DRIFTING POLICY.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said Government had allowed the question of Labour legislation with a view to settle disputes by a Committee of Arbitration to drift for a long time. When the Labour Office was founded about three years ago, it raised a great enthusiasm amongst the people, and it was expected that Government with the aid of proper statistics would be able to devise a machinery for the purpose of settling industrial disputes in a way satisfactory to the Mill workers and the Mill-owner. But, unfortunately, though large amounts of public funds had been spent on the Labour Office, they were to-day much where they were three years ago, and labour disputes had not grown less, either in number or in a crimony. The detcision of the Committee presided over by Sir Norman MacLeod, though clear so far as its terms of reference went, left the impression upon the mind of the reader that the considerations of that Committee were very largely circumscribed by the unfortunate terms of reference and, in many places in the report of that Committee, the reader got the impression that the use of the word "enforceable" tied the hands of the Committee to a much larger extent than public needs required, and that the Committee would have liked to go into and give their findings upon the larger issue whether the claim of the mill worker was one which should be acceded to on purely equitable grounds, apart from the question whether it was enforceable in a Court of Law. That was a characteristic instance of bungling on the part of the Secretariat, which always occurred, when the Secretariat undertook the work of legal drafting. He hoped, however, that the report of this Committee would assuage the acrimony of the strife, notwithstanding the many imperfections therein, caused by the terms of reference.

Coming to the question of firing, he wished to invite the attention of the House to a few salient facts regarding that, with the view of making out a *prima facie* case for asking Government to appoint an independent Committee of Enquiry to go into the question whether the firing was injustified. In the statement made by the Hon. The Home Member to this House, on the day of the firing, he clearly stated that no serious damage had occurred to the mills, that the looting was small, and from the report appearing in the Press it is clear that some files were burnt, some furniture was damaged by the strikers in a small detached cottage in the compound of the Union Mills. Likewise, the stone throwing did not appear to have been in any way serious, for they had not heard of any Police Constable or Officer being so seriously injured as to be required to remain in an hospital for grievous hurt. It further appears from a map, which has been put into his hands by a person who knows the locality well, that roundabout the place where the firing took place there were Police pickets four in number and scattered at a distance of about 100 to 250 feet. It was difficult to see why with the aid of this scattered Police the entry of the rioters could not have been prevented or their dispersal brought about by any of those methods, which the Police generally resorted to, in self-governing countries where human life is not regarded as cheap as in India. It seemed from the reports published in the Press, that no warnings were given, no baton charges, no firing in the air took place. The firing was not ordered by a Magistrate or in his presence, but was the result of an order by a subordinate Police Officer of the Deputy Inspector's rank in self-defence. That raised a very important question as to what circumstances constituted that self-defence and whether they were of such a character as to justify the firing. Looking to the ages of the persons killed and the places where they were shot down, the demand for an Enquiry becomes more imperative. Two children of about 11 and 12 years of age, who were apparently playing before a labourers' chawl, were killed at a distance apparently of 100 to 150 feet and 200 to 250 feet, and it is stated by Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, (who was on the scene immediately after the firing) in a statement which he had put into his hands and which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" two days ago, that women also have been wounded. These persons were apparently innocent men at a distance of 150 to 250 feet and they were killed not in the direction of the road where the other mills are situated and the storm was growing, but just in the opposite direction. Likewise, there did not appear to have been much serious incendiarism except that about a dozen gunny bags were burnt in three separate small piles, as Mr. Patel said in his statement. It should be borne in mind that the Mill workers have, throughout the long period of their strike, behaved in such an admirably cool and restraint manner, that this circumstance coupled with the few facts, which he had stated raised a very strong plea for the Government to satisfy public apprehension by means of the finding of an independent Committee.

Mr Joseph Baptista (Bombay City North) said no increase was given to the mill workers till 1917 and that too was only 10 per cent. and not 150 per cent. as stated by Mr. Wadia. He said the mill workers were starved to death and exasperation by the wealthy mill-owners. Their condition was most pitiable and they were forced to submission by starvation. He thought there was no justification of firing and urged the Government to appoint an Enquiry Committee immediately to investigate the tragic episode of shooting.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association) said the strike was so long prolonged because the mill workers had no confidence in their leaders. The only alternative was for the mill workers to go to work immediately and leave the question of bonus or payment of anything to the mill owners instead of starving at home.

Sir Maurice Hayward was apparently going to make a long statement but there were hardly two or three minutes to six o'clock, the time fixed for the discussion under the rules. He therefore said briefly that Government were going to appoint a permanent committee with judicial powers to settle the Industrial Disputes in the future. He hoped the mill-owners would view the whole thing generously and try to settle the dispute in a charitable spirit.

At this stage the President's bell struck the warning that the time had expired and thus the motion was talked out without going to division.

The Council then adjourned to 2 p.m. to-day.

U. P. COUNCIL.

ALL DEMANDS GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

The United Provinces Legislative Council has passed all demands for grants with little reduction. Swarajists' motion for the total rejection of the grant under Excise was defeated.

SURAT GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY.

PROTEST AGAINST THREATENED COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Mar. 11.

The Gold thread Manufacturers' Association has sent a telegram to Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta protesting against the proposed reduction in duty on gold thread. The telegram says that the Surat gold thread manufacture will be greatly affected by reducing the duty on gold and silver thread. If any administrative difficulty is experienced in distinguishing the quality of the imported thread, the duty should be generally raised to 30 per cent on imitation thread.

A representative is sent to Delhi to explain the matter.

HYDERABAD CELEBRATIONS

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 11.

During the celebrations of 60th anniversary of the Nizam's regular troops, a regrettable incident occurred by the explosion of an old gun resulting in death of one person and injury to two others.

Four important cases resulting out of Hindu-Muslim riots that took place in Amritsar in May 1923 were concluded to-day when Mr. F. C. Bourne, Additional Deputy Commissioner pronounced orders in two cases against nine Hindus charged for rioting. He acquitted seven and sentenced the other two to one year's imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine each. In two cases for rioting and causing grievous hurt he convicted 11 Mahomedans and let off two, sentencing them to terms of imprisonment varying from two to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

FUTURE OF KHILAFAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

thought otherwise for reasons best known to itself. Lord Meston's article, a summary of which is cabled by the Reuter to-day clearly shows that a mischievous propaganda is going to be started in some quarters. I warn my co-religionists to keep their heads cool at this critical moment. If we work with stout hearts and a united will, we are sure to conquer this misfortune ere long. The Mussalmans of India should continue to read the "Khutba" in the name of Sultan Abdul Majeed Khan for he is our Khilafatull. The proposed Islamic World Conference meets to decide the question finally. It is very touching to see the profound concern and anxiety which Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and other Hindu leaders are showing in this matter. If it was in their power to come to our help the entire Hindu community at their dictation would have done so giving fresh proofs of their love for their Muslim fellow countrymen. But they are powerless to do anything in this purely religious and domestic affair. It is also impossible not to mention the pathetic sight of Maulana Mahomed Ali whose favourite daughter is lying on her death bed guiding the deliberations with a bleeding heart and tears in his eyes, not for the sake of his daughter, but for the sake of Islam and its fresh misfortunes. With such leaders to guide us who could doubt our success even in this darkest hour?

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S EXPLANATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 11.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has given the following interview to the "Swarajya" representative. His views were misunderstood and misinterpreted in the leading article on the "Khilafat" that appeared in yesterday's "Swarajya". He did not think as was made out in the said article that the abolition of the Khilaphat was only a part of Kemel's masterful strategy in order to rebuild it anew at the proper time, more in consonance with the republican traditions of Islam. He does not believe that the Assembly's resolution on the abolition of the Khilafat was intimated by Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The People's Party appears to have forced the hands of the Assembly and it's President in a manner that Mr. Yakub Hasan thinks will not meet with the approval of the Turkish nation at large. He shares the fears of Maulana Mahomed Ali that a very acute situation has been created in Turkey which, may, God forbid, even lead to a civil war. It is not in the power of the Turks to abolish the Islamic Khilafat. His Majesty Abdul Majeed Khan was lawfully and properly elected by the entire Muslim world to the seat ignominously vacated by Vahiduddin and he will remain the Khalipha of Islam as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Muslim Nations that have invested him with that high office. The Turks have driven him away from the seat of the Khilaphat at Constantinople and thereby incurred the odium of the Muslim world. It is now for the Muslim world to decide where its Khilaphat shall have his headquarters. It is still open to the Turks to offer Constantinople for the seat of the Khilaphat and His Majesty Abdul Majeed Khan may yet go back there after renouncing all his claim to the throne of the Turkish nation.

The Central Khilafat Committee in it's next meeting on the 16th instant at Calcutta will no doubt decide how India should move in this matter that concerns the whole Muslim world. Mr. Yakub Hassan is sure that even this distressful incident also forms part of a series of events which God has planned for the eventful uplift and strength of Islam and solidarity of the Mussalmans. This shortsigted act of the Turkish Assembly has roused the Mussalmans throughout the world and the leaders of thought in all Muslim countries are sure to come togethher in closer bonds in order to meet the situation and solve the problem.

GREECE AND SOVIET.

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATION

LONDON, March 11.

It is learned in the official Russian sources that the Greek Minister in Berlin has informed the Soviet Ambassador there that the Greek Government wishes to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government and formally recognises the Soviet Government 'de jure.' The Soviet Government in reply has notified the Greek Government agreeing to an immediate renewal of diplomatic relations and a friendly settlement of all outstanding questions on a basis of reciprocity.—Reuter.

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WITHDRAWAL OF LOCK-OUT.

NORMAL CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

LONDON, March 11.

Following yesterday's Conference at Manchester the work was resumed this morning at Thornham mill. Employers have authorised the withdrawal of all lockout notices and the work will continue on normal lines throughout the cotton industry.—Reuter.

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EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE BY NIZAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 12.

The Nizam has issued a firman appointing a committee of the following members of his Executive Council:—Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur B.A. (Public Works Minister), Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., O.B.E. C.I.E., (Political Member) Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur (Finance Member), and Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachari, B. A. B.L., Secretary, Legislative Department and egal adviser to report on the advisability of extending the membership of the Hyderabad Legislative Council within a month.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PROPOSAL TO PROLONG CHAMBER'S MANDATE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Paris.—There is reason to believe that Government is considering the postponing of the elections by prolonging the mandate of the Chamber for six months or a year. This is advocated by many of its supporters in view of the alleged offensive against the franc. It is reported that M. Millerand favours the idea.—Reuter.

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FRENCH FINANCE MEASURES,

APPROVAL BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 12.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Senate has now voted the whole of the Government's new finance measures with certain amendments, including articles tightening up the present financial laws. The large operation for consolidation contemplated by the Bank of France are being negotiated with a view to obtaining large credits.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF TRIAL.

LONDON, March 11.

Munich.—The ex-Dictator von Kahr testifying at the Ludendorff trial to-day before a crowded court considered that the Hitler movement was catastrophic. He had realised that terrible consequences of a Bavarian march on Berlin would entail an invasion of the French, Czechs and Poles and maintained that his first endorsement of the Hitler outbreak was forced at the pistol's point. He denied he changed his attitude owing to the pressure of "His Majesty" the Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Reuter.

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IRISH ARMY TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 11.

Dublin.—Mr. Joseph McGrath, Minister of Industry and Commerce, announced in the Dail to-day that he had resigned on account of the muddling in connection with the army trouble.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT COSGRAVE.

LONDON, March 11.

None of the officers who decamped with arms and munitions on March 8th in connection with the mutiny of the Free State army has hitherto been apprehended. No rifles or munitions have been discovered despite exhaustive searches in Dublin and elsewhere. President Cosgrave announced in the Dail to-day that Government had received an ultimatum from General Tobin and Col. Dalton on behalf of the "Executive Council of the Irish Republican Army." He said that it was impossible for Government to ignore this challenge and steps would be taken to deal with the matter.—Reuter.

CONFIDENT OF CONTROL OVER ARMY.

LONDON, March 11.

Dublin.—General Mulcahy in a speech in the Dail to-day said there was a threat that a large number of officers throughout the Army would resign or take arms against the Government. The only place where there was any possibility of dangar was County Cork where his Second-in-Command had resigned. He was absolutely confident of his control over the forces in the rest of the country.—Reuter.

THE ULTIMATUM.

After suggesting that Government was not aiming at the securing and the maintaining of the republican form of Government it demanded a conference with the Government to discuss the interpretation of the treaty on condition that the Army Council was removed and army demobilisation and reorganisation immediately suspended. The ultimatum concluded: "Our organisation fully realises the seriousness of the action we may be compelled to take but we can no longer be a party to the treachery that threatens to destroy the aspirations of the nation." Mr. Cosgrave said that nothing would be left undone to maintain the discipline in the army. He added that approximately twenty resignations had occurred throughout the country.—Reuter.

SAAR BASIN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 11.

The Council adopted the recommendations of the Salandra Report regarding the gendarmerie in the Saar Basin with an amendment declaring that budgetary conditions at present did not permit development of gendarmerie, after a debate in which Lord Parmoor expressed an opinion that the gendarmerie should be strengthened in order to enable France to withdraw her occupation troops.—Reuter.

LUXOR DISPUTE.

LONDON, March 11.

The negotiation for the peaceful solution of the Luxor dispute has failed. It is understood that Government have withdrawn their offer of a new concession to the Countess of Carnarvon.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—Senator Lenroot has resigned the chairmanship of the Oil Committee, giving ill-health as the reason.—Reuter.

London.—Southampton shipyard workers have decided to continue the strike.—Reuter.

In the Scottish League Association football match Rangers (one) beat Hearts (nil).

Jerusalem.—Air-Commodore Gerrard will take over command of the Imperial forces in Palestine on the relinquishment of Major-General Tudor on first April.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

RAILWAY DEMANDS.

NO ECONOMY EFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The demand number eight referred to the Forest.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved for the reduction of the amount by Rs. 100. He criticised the halting policy of the Government in Forest education in India and urged that all candidates to service should be trained in India in accordance with the resolutions passed in both Houses of the Legislature. Facilities should be provided and he wanted to know the reasons for delay in prosecuting the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute scheme. Concluding he urged for increased Indianisation of Forest service.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao supported the motion for reduction.

Mr. Butler said that Government of India had submitted their scheme to the Secretary of State obtaining approval of the Standing Finance Committee for expenditure involved. Government were satisfied that they could train all their recruits in India and they were trying their best to arrange for this training in accordance with the wishes of the Central Legislature, but until they had the buildings ready and equipped at Dhera Dun, Government could not do anything. For that purpose money was needed. In the last few years they had no money to push through the scheme. Government hoped before long to secure the Secretary of State's approval to the scheme of training all recruits in India.

Sir Narasimha Sarma replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that the proportion of direct recruitment to the service was 40 per cent and 12½ per cent by way of promotion from the Provincial Forest Service. It was true that a large number of recruits were taken in England but the deficiency was made up during later years. As soon as the Lee Commission repora was published Government of India would take up the question of proportion and fix it at a reasonable level. The motion was pressed to division and the Swarajists hepled in carrying Mr. Raju's motion by 60 to 51 votes.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

A cut of Rs. 100 having been made in the demand under the head of Forest, the reduced amount was carried.

The next demand was for Rs. 67,60,08,000 under the head of Railways.

Mr. Rama Iyengar proposed a reduction of this figure by 10 3/4 crores of rupees. In making this proposition he said that he had put the figure much less than that he had originally intended to do. The first item he referred to was the working expenses which amounted to 67 crores. This figure was much too high and should be reduced to an appreciable extent because there had been extraordinary leaks in the working expenses. He had no objection to anything about non-recurring expenditure, but in recurring expenditure there must be some limit imposed. Mr. Ram Iyengar then went into the details of the Railway expenditure and after alluding to the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee and another committee appealed to the Government to effect the economy. He suggested that this cut could be made by reducing the general administration figure by 2 crores of rupees as also reducing the provision for engineering establishment and by various other means. Mr. Rama Iyengar mentioned the amounts spent as salaries to a number of highly paid officers, specially in the East Indian Railway and appealed to the House to carry his motion for reduction by 10 3/4 crores.

"AN ELABORATE JOKE."

Sir Charles Innes said that they had been told that the total refusal of demands had been given, up, but Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion for cut of no less than 10 3/4 crores showed that perhaps he had merely changed tactics and advocated another form of obstruction. He did not know whether it was all an elaborate joke and whether Mr. Rama Iyengar wanted the House to take him seriously. He said that the Inchcape Committee had gone thoroughly into the Railway expenses and suggested all possible economies. As for the increase in working expenses this was not peculiar to India. In Canada and in the United Kingdom it had doubled compared with the pre-war expenses and in the case of France it had gone up by six times. The causes which led to this rise were entirely outside the control of those managing the Railways.

Pandit Malaviya asked for operating rations (8). Sir Charles Innes replied that these had increased in the United Kingdom from above 52 per cent to above 65 per cent.

Mr. Venkattapatti Raju deplored the attitude adopted by Sir Charles Innes in not replying to the elaborate and detailed criticism of Mr. Rama Iyengar. He felt that there was a considerable scope for retrenchment.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas said that he could not endorse the Commerce Member's remark that Mr. Rama Iyengar should not be taken seriously. The speaker felt that although Mr. Iyengar had given a tall order he had done well to draw attention to the various matters and Government should try to examine his figures and try to come to some understanding. He said that the Retrenchment Committee had no doubt recommended only 4½ crores but they wanted economy to go on increasingly. The speaker admitted that Government comparison with the figures of the foreign countries was misleading. He thought that as railways involved an expense of about a hundred crores which was half of the total revenues, the Assembly should discuss the Railway budget separately and thus have greater time to devote itself to the details.

Mr. Acharya said that the figures given by Sir Charles Innes clearly showed that the working expenses in India had grown higher than in the other countries. There was thus a strong case for reduction. He urged betterment of the prospects of low paid employees in the railways.

Mr. Wilson endorsed Sir Purshottamdas' remarks that the discussion should take place when the Railway budget came up separately before the Assembly. He pointed out that the demands for reduction in one breath and demand for increase in the pay of the employees and for providing better accommodation for employees in another breath were self-contradictory. The figures given by Sir Charles Innes about the working expenses on the continental railways showed that the increase in expenses was not peculiar to India. He warned the house not to waste time over this discusion and then hurry through the remaining demands.

Pandit Malaviya in speaking on Mr. Rama Iyengar's proposition relating to the Railways deplored the tone of Sir Charles Innes' speech. It was inconceivable that a responsible member of the Government should ridicule Members and regard the discussion as an elaborate joke and to twit them with what had happened yesterday. Sir Charles Innes had not given the House any information necessary for arirving at the solution of this question. The Inchcape Committee had recommended that each Railway should yield 5 per cent as divident. This sort recommendation was itself a serious condemnation of the present management of the Railways. What he asked was the number of Indians in the State Railways. Among the gazetted officers there were 38 per cent Indians and 62 per cent non-Indians. This was not a satisfactory state of affairs. A serious effort must be made to reduce the number of persons imported from out of India to work in the Indian Railways and Indians should be appointed to these posts. Then the other working expenses had to be considerably reduced. In order therefore to make all the necessary inquiries there must be a Committee of this House.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao emphasised the need for the separation of the Railways from the general finance and the allotment of special period of time to discuss the Railway Budget. He supported Pandit Malaviya's proposal for the appointment of a committee so that they might eventually evolve a scheme of decentralisation. At present there was too much of centralisation even in small matters of detail. If a scheme of decentralisation was evolved some of the powers of the Railway Board would be relegated to the authorities in provinces on small matters. The main problems could however be dealt with by them in Delhi.

ECONOMIC WORKING, NOT RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of the Railways, said that Government would consider the advisability of more time being allotted for the discussion of the Railway Budget. It was dangerous he said, to compare the working ratio in different countries and arriving at deductions. Railway working during the last few years had been much more scientific and much more complicated than had been appreciated. The Government of India had already taken action on the lines indicated in some of the speeches. They were making scientific inquiries with a view to ascertain the position in respect of several details of the Railway administration and working expenses. There was therefore no need for enquiry by a Committee of this House. Mr. Hindley assured that Government's main object was not retrenchment because that word had a bad odour but economic working. Their ideal was efficient and cheap transportation.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar pointed out that it was proposed from next year to transfer to capital expenditure amounting to 115 lakhs upon renewals. He asked why should it not be done this year so that, combined with another 30 lakhs under another head proposed similarly to be transferred from next year to capital account Government might not feel the necessity of asking for increase in the Salt Tax. He thought that Mr. Rama Iyengar had clearly established that the Railway budget was bloated and he warned that the Assembly would never agree to the separation of Railway finance from general finance, if it involved any reduction in the control of the Assembly.

SOLICITUDE FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

Colonel Gidney strongly urged that the Anglo-Indian community should not be made to suffer as a result of Indianisation and attributed unemployment in his community to that reason.

Sir Charles Innes replying to Pandit Malaviya's point said that the cost of Europeans employed in the Railways did not go beyond one per cent of the total expense. He admitted that Europeans were liberally paid but at what amount of sacrifice? They left their homes and gave their service to India.

Pandit Malaviya explained that he did not show want of sympathy but asked Sir Charles how he would feel in England if foreigners were employed rather than Englishmen.

Sir Charles Innes said that the preamble of Government of India Act had laid down increasing association of Indians and he gave figures to show that the Railway Department was not keeping behind any other department in giving effect to the policy of Indianisation. He told Colonel Gidney that unemployment among Anglo-Indians was not due to reduction in the Railway establishment. The agent's opinion was that Anglo-Indians were better fitted than Indians for outdoor subordinate traffic work but the policy of Railways was to take by open competition men best fitted for work, be they Indians or Anglo-Indians and to that policy Colonel Gidney should have no objection. Railways in India were a gigantic business concern. He said that the estimates before the House for the next year were mere guess and it was impossible to accept big cuts. The House should judge Railways by their actual returns and he showed that during the past three years the railway return in India was higher than in many other countries, particularly higher than that in the United Kingdom. If the percentage for the coming year was to be less than the current year, it was due to the fact that the programme of revenue expenditure which had been cut down last year was to be fully met next year.

Pandit Malaviya pointed out that the figure of earnings by the Japanese Railways was very high and asked the reason of it.

Sir Charles Innes said that the simple reason was that Japan had separated her Railway finance years ago (laughter). He wanted that it was only by giving Railways liberty that true economy could be effected.

Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion was rejected.

He next moved another cut of 3 crores under ordinary repairs and maintenance. He strongly criticised the manner in which Government presented the Railway budget which was different from that presented by other departments. He said that he had carefully gone into the figures of various branches of Railways and had suggested cuts which he believed fell below those which could be carried out. He further observed that he had not suggested any reduction in the revenue expenditure and urged that the Railway budget hereafter be so prepared as to show permanent recurring cost and temporary cost separately and programmes of renewals also separately.

Sir Charles Innes explained measures contemplated which necessitated an increase in the charges under that head and Mr. Iyengar's motion was put to vote and lost.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Joshi then moved that the demand under the sub-head Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be reduced by Rs. 100. The mover complained that the G.I.P. Railway authorities had not recognised the Association of their employees. The right of free Association was recognised by the International Labour Conference. But the G.I.P. Railway agent did not even reply to the letters sent to him by the two Associations of the G.I.P. Railway employees. Mere courtesy demanded a few lines of reply but the absence of this form of courtesy would not lead to happy relations between the employers and employees. Sometime ago there was a strike in this Railway in Bombay and if the Association of Employees had been recognised, the strike would have been averted.

At this stage there was no quorum. Sir Campbell Rhodes brought this fact to the attention of the President who asked the Secretary to ring the bell. This done a few members came in from the lobby rooms and the quoroum was formed.

Proceeding Mr. Joshi complained that the report of the Retrenchment officer of the G.I.P. Railway was not published, nor was the recommendation of the officer carried out. Their policy had caused a great deal of discontent among the subordinate staff. Then there was the racial discrimination observed in respect of granting passes and leave rules. Further more in regard to the promotion of Indians to higher appointments the G. I. P. Railway was the worst in India.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, could not see the reasons why the agent of the G. I. P. Railway did not reply to the letters of the employees association. But he knew that agent was sincerely anxious to deal with their grievances. It was not right to say that there was no proper means of promoting cordial relations between authorities and subordinates. There were district councils in the G. I. P. (on the lines of the Whitely Councils in England) and Mr. Hindley was sure that they would provide the best means of solving labour disputes. The system of District Councils was in no way antagonistic to the normal growth of trade unionism. Mr. Hindley challenged Mr. Joshi to say that the strike on the G. I. P. Railway was due to the Agent not replying to certain representation of employees association.

Mr. Joshi: "My statement was that the strike was due to the non-recognition of the Union. Nobody will write to the Agent if letters after letters are not even acknowledged. The G. I. P. Railway Employees have still some self-respect left in them.

"ELOQUENT FACTS."!

Mr. Hindley proceeding said that he had no information that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Officer were not accepted in respect of higher grades of appointments. From the figures quoted in the memorandum placed before the House a different impression could be gathered. Then a complaint was made that the higher appointments were not given to the Indians. But in the traffic section alone, there were appointments in various grades from officers down to clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 150 each, in all of which Indians occupied sometimes 60 per cent., sometimes 80 per cent. and sometimes 100 per cent of the posts. These facts were eloquent to show that there was no ground for the charge that the higher appointments were reserved for the Europeans. Concluding Mr. Hindley referred to the local advisory Councils and said the functions of these bodies were to bring the Agents in close touch with the public and acquaint them with their needs and requirements.

Mr. Chamanlal then addressed the Assembly in support of Mr. Joshi's motion for reduction. He asked why Government should fight shy of trade unionism. There was a trade union among the employees of the North-West Railway and that was recognised by the employers. Then why was the same thing not possible on the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Chamanlal also referred to the racial distinction in the matter of appointments in the G. I. P. Railways and said that Indians were not going to permit it to go on. "I believe the grievances of the men are real and legitimate. You have no system of Unemployment, insurance and labour exchanges. These are some of the other hardships."

MOTION LOST.

Mr. Joshi's motion was put and rejected without being resse to a division.

There were several other motions for reduction under the head Railways but as it was seven in the evening, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RAILWAY STORES PURCHASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

The Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning. The discussion on demand under Railways was resumed. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved reduction of rupees twenty-five lakhs. He said that Mr. Hindlay's reply about Indianisation was most disappointing and urged that at least nity per cent of the higher posts must be Indianised. He next referred to the enormous delay in the constitution of the Rates Tribunal. Block rates and descrimination in favour of export were long-standing grievances which had not been yet redressed. He further protested against the rumoured remodelling of the Victoria Terminus involving four crores of outlay. Continuing Sir Purshottamdas said that the most disappointing feature of the Railway Budget was the proposal to write off three crores in respect of fall in the value of stores. This, he said, was due to the gross neglect of the Railway management who went on importing stores on an extravagant scale. Government had come after six years of the Armistice with such a proposal. He hoped that the Railway Companies at least would be made to pay out of their profit a portion of three crores. He said what a commentary it was on company management which its advocates had assured worked on more commercial principles! Concluding he urged very strongly that the entire railway stores should be purchased through the Indian Stores Department and that even if purchase in India involved some reasonable increase in expense it would otherwise pay Government and the Railways.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

Sir Charles Innes said that the Government were entirely in favour of economy, but so far as the question of remodelling of stations was concerned, he reminded Sir Purushottomdas that the Assembly had been constantly pressing the Government to provide more convenience for passengers by giving better waiting room accommodation. Government was entirely in favour of the rates tribunal. Their proposal had been placed before the Central Advisory Council and had been forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Tribunal could be brought into being by executive action on the amendment of the Railway Act but they thought that before making such an important charge they should inform the directors of railway companies. He hoped the tribunal would be soon established.

Sir Charles Innes asserted that as was admitted by the Acworth Committee there was not the slightest foundation in the complaint that any discrimination was made in favour of export trade. If there was any discrimination it was in favour of local industry. When the rates tribunal was established all such complaints could be placed before the tribunal. On the subject of Indianisation of the Railways, the Commerce Member said that Indianisation had begun from the bottom of gazetted posts and must therefore take time before taking up higher posts. The policy of Indianisation was being followed and the Government awaited the Lee Commission's report to see if Indianisation could not be speeded up. Sir Charles Innes said that the Railway Board fully agreed that stores must be purchased in pursuance of the policy laid down in the Indians Stores Rules. Railways kept large stores purchasing staff and it would require very careful consideration indeed to agree to all the stores being purchased through the Stores Department, which might mean the handing over the railway stores purchasing agents to the Stores Department. He and the Chief Commissioner for Railways would soon confer with the Chief Controller of Stores to come to some arrangement.

Sir Purshottamdas' motion for reduction by twenty-five lakhs was put and carried by 58 against 43 votes.

Mr. Ranga Iyer raised the question that the Railway Budget be presented in better form.

Sir Charles Innes promised to do his best.

Mr. Venkatapati Raju moved a cut of two crores in railway demands. Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the last speaker (Mr. Venkatapati Raju) had given no figures in support of his proposal to make a reduction of 2 crores. In justice to the officers of the Railway Board he claimed that during the past year the Railway Board had done more towards laying down definite policies and towards the efficiency of railway administrations than in any other period of its existence. He said the credit for this was due to Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Sim, the Finance Commissioner, and other officers under them. The Railway Board had overhauled every branch of railway administration. All the programmes and the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee had been revised. The question of renewals had been gone into and the preparation of accounts on a scientinc basis laid down. All this involved very hard work and hard thinking. The figures had been put up in the best possible way for scrutiny by the Assembly and he did not think that an Hon. member was justified in asking for a reduction of two crores merely to show his disapproval of railway working. The one desire of his department was to further the best interests of India.. He therefore asked for rejection of the proposal.

The motion for reduction by two crores was put and rejected by a very narrow majority, voting being 58 against 56.

Mr. Rama Iyengar then moved for a reduction of one crore and fifteen lakhs under head Railways. His complaint was that according to the revised regulations this sum mentioned in the budget should be debited to Capital and not to Revenue.

Mr. Parsons made a lengthy explanation and said Mr. Iyengar's proposal was opposed to sound railway finance.

Sir Purshottamdas was not satisfied with the explanation of Mr. Parsons.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that hitherto Government had been claiming as profits on railways sums, which really ought to have used, to the extent of three crores in writing down the losses in respect of stores. Government were now trying to put it aright.

Sir Purshottamdas: "Why was this defect you refer to not brought to the notice of the Assembly earlier?"

Sir Basil Blackett: "We noticed it only last year. It is one of the good effects of the Retrenchment Committee's report. If the separation of the railway from the general finances were to be accepted in the September session, then Government would be in a position to work back as far as April of this year and reallocate between revenue and capital the expenditure of this year, and would thereby be able to realise the sum equivalent to the one in question.

After further discussion Mr. Rama Iyengar withdrew his motion. The reduced sum under the head of Railways was then granted.

THE CHANGE OF FRONT.

A SWARAJIST EXPLANATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

To clear the misunderstandings which ha arisen about the decision to give up obstruction in the Assembly a leading member thus explained in an interview the programme of the Nationalist Party with regard to the Budget.

"There has been an apparent change o Nationalist tactics since the great victorie of Monday but the altered course had always been in contemplation and the who policy was worked out with a view not only to the susceptibilities of both the wings o the Nationalist Party but also to th maximum effect under the existing circumstances. The Swarajists acknowledge wit gratitude the manner in which the Independents and several non-party men supported total rejections on Monday. Government were under the impression that th broken fragments of the Nationalist Part could only be pieced together for one sho and therefore precipitated a division o second demand for grants which was rejected by a considerably reduced majority o the Nationalists owing to men like Mr Bepin Chandra Pal who had remained neutral in the first division voting with Government. Government expected a crushing defeat of the Nationalists in the third division but must have been disillusioned by the result showing their own strength diminished by 8. A fourth division was risked. Again the Nationalists carried. The exasperated Government gave up fo the day and the House was adjourned. It was made quite clear by the real leader of the House, Pandit Motilal Nehru, on Monday that the Nationalist Party were committed to a policy of obstruction because no satisfactory response had been made by the Government of India or the Secretary of State to the modest demand made in the Assembly in February. Now the object of "obstructing" the Budget was to show up in its nakedness the so-called constitution under which only a very small fraction of the Budget is votable and even the vote on that small fraction is subject to irresponsible veto, to establish the old principle of "grievance before supply." Several demands were thrown out *in toto*. Now large cuts are being proposed and carried by considerable majority. The fate of the Finance Bill and of the Salt Tax is by no means in the keeping of the Government. The position of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly is quite clear, namely, that it will in no way help the Government in its arbitrary administration against the will of the people and that it will defeat Government on the floor of the House day after day whenever necessary.

PARSI PIONEERS.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, March 11.

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia has tabled a number of questions in the Legislative Assembly regarding the grievances of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion which was formed in Bombay after the riots in 1921, and which was intended to ward-off local menace such as arose in Bombay on the occasion of the Royal visit. The Parsi Pioneers were given British uniform, British ranks and accommodation, conveyance and allowance of British scale and they were given training on the same line as is given to the Auxiliary forces. At the time of the formation of the Parsi Pioneers, Colonel Lavie is said to have promised that they would enjoy the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British Territorial Regiments. Some time ago it was reported that the local military authorities had decided to convert the Parsi Pioneers into an ordinary Territorial Battalion. This caused great discontent and irritation in the Parsi community and was reflected in the Parsi press of Bombay. It was regarded as a distinct breach of the promise held out to them by Col. Lavie. Major Hind recently gave option to Parsi Pioneers either to disband or to accept their conversion into an ordinary Territorial battalion. This is made the subject of angry protests by Parsis who took to volunteering movement so far back as 1799 when the community supplied six militia regiments. Mr. Naoroji Dumasia has now brought the grievances of Parsi volunteers to the notice of the Army Head quarter and asked that no action should be taken until the committee proposed by Mr Venkatapati Raju in the Assembly has reported on the steps to improve and expand the Indian territorial force so as to constitute an efficient second line of reserve of the regular army and to remove racial distinctions. It is now stated that instructions have been wired from Delhi to the Southern Command that no action be taken locally, as the whole question is now under consideration at the Army Headquarters The fact that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been looking into the whole case must tend to allay the fears of the Parsi community in the matter of their indifferent treatment by the military.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

KENYA QUESTION AGAIN.

MR. SHASTRI SICK OF SLAVE MENTALITY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

Three non-official resolutions were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Council of State. The first on the order paper was by Mr. Natesan recommending to Government that as soon as practicable they should cause to be published the brief of instructions to the Committee, which will confer with the Colonial Offices on the Kenya Immigration Bill and other matters concerning Indians in the Colony and the materials placed at their disposal in so far as they have not been published already. The same resolution appeared also in the names of the Right Hon'ble Shastri and Mr. Sethna. Mr. Natesan requested the President under the standing orders to allow Mr. Shastri to move the resolution as it was the general sense of the House that one who had made a deep study of the Colonial question should move it.

Sir Narasimha Sarma had no objection to Mr. Shastri moving the resolution.

Thereupon Mr. Shastri moved the resolution in a speech lasting half an hour. He prefaced his speech with a tribute to the Government of India for the courage, pertinacity and faith, and fulness with which they had championed India's cause but he wanted to know the status and function of the Colonies Committee, the date of whose departure for England to discuss with the Colonial Office had been fixed very early. The Council should send its good wishes to the Committee whose high sense of patriotism and fearless advocacy he hoped would bring triumph to the Indian cause.

There was an uneasy consciousness in the public mind that the Kenya mission last year was almost a complete failure. Government on the other hand believed that the results of the mission were a substantial gain but in Mr. Shastri's opinion those gains were of a doubtful and equivocal character. When the Kenya decision was announced by the British Cabinet, Government of India submitted to it under protest, but even this protest had since been withdrawn or modified. It meant that those priests who presided over the constitutional rituals in England would not allow the innocent word "protest" to remain in the vocabulary of a subordinate Government, even when this subordinate Government was employed in the task of protecting the interest and rights of coloured subjects of His Majesty. Lord Peel, when he was the Secretary of State had, according to Mr. C. F. Andrews, entered into a secret compact with the Colonial Office and stated that so long as he remained in office he would not raise the question of allowing Indians free and unrestricted rights of sale and purchase of lands in the High Lands. If that was correct then it was a serious surrender of position which the Government of India should have published all the available information of this matter and armed themselves with the public opinion and repudiated Lord Peel's surrender.

MR. SHASTRI REPUDIATES SLAVE MENTALITY.

Referring to Lord Reading's opening speech in which His Excellency had approvingly mentioned about the adult suffrage, Mr. Shastri said that the grant of the adult suffrage and the enactment of a statute practically meant the closing of the door so far as Indians were concerned to a common electoral roll. Indians did not ask for adult suffrage but a common electoral roll, but white settlers had refused this to Indians on the express ground that they were inferiors. On the merits of the case white settlers required no representation in the Kenya Legislature. What the Indians wanted was an equal representation in the place of the present position where a minority of Europeans had a majority of non-official element. Indians were in fact entitled to something more than equality. If there should be restriction as regards immigration it it be on numerical quota as in the United States and not subjected to the personal caprice of the protector of the immigrants. The Colonies' Committee should now be asked to raise the whole question of immigration into Kenya and not merely modify here and there. The object of the Committee should be not so much the immediate benefit of the Kenya Indians but the preservation of honour and self respect of India. He ventured to repudiate the slave mentality in dealing with the question (hear hear). "Kenya Indians do not want what India should surrender her cause for the smallest concession that may be won from a reluctant British Cabinet. They want India to put up the fight unmindful of the harm that might come."

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari and Mr. Sethna supported the resolution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in supporting said that Government should not be forced to publish the correspondence of a secret and confidential character and therefore he asked Government to give only such material to the Colonies Committee as it thinks proper.

IN PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Sir Narasimha Sarma replied on behalf of the Government. He said they had nothing to conceal from the public and if they had not published any correspondence it was because in the public interests they considered undesirable to do so. The Colonies Committee would, however, be given all the necessary papers and it would be competent to deal with all questions raised by the Kenya white paper. As for the status of the Committee Sir Narasimha Sarma said that it was a Government of India Committee responsible to the Government of India and taking instructions from the Government of India. The Secretary of State would only assist the Committee in England and

(Continued on next page.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO C. P.

SUPPORT TO SWARAJISTS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party and the Municipal Nationalist Party a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday night, to support the action of the Swarajists in the Assembly in throwing out the grants in the Budget.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan said their representatives in the Assembly wanted their strength to support them in their efforts to win Swaraj, but the small audience was not enough for the purpose. For such a big event the whole city should have crowded to the meeting, and they should all have been seriously thinking of the event. As Pandit Motilal Nehru had said if the English was the most determined nation in the world, Indians would not be less determined in their object of winning Swaraj. He was glad that the Swaraj Party had not fallen a pray to the blandishments and concessions of the Government. The poor and illiterate people in the mofussil without caring for threats and cajoleries had sent the right sort of men into the Council. Without caring for the bribes of the rich candidates the poor voters had sent the Swarajists into the Council, and that was the brightest feature of the whole thing. The Swaraj Party had justified its existence and it was the only party which had consistently and always voted against the Government. In Bombay in spite of their not being in a majority they had done many useful things in the Council to uphold the prestige of the country and had not allowed it to be bartered away for rupees, annas and pies. The fight for freedom once began would never stop until freedom was won. Their aim was to kill British trade in India and no party was able to cope with the British unemployment,—and it was the duty of India to intensify that condition and bring England to her knees. England was living by her trade with India, and they had not yet been able to solve the unemployment problem. They must have a stern campaign for the boycott of British goods in order that the British might feel the sting. Because the Swaraj Party in the Assembly was in a minority it had to depend upon the sweet will of the Independents and was not able to make its full weight felt upon the Government. It did not matter if the Viceroy certified the Budget, but let them once for all tear down the veil of sham for ever, and show the Government for what it was worth.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam said he was not at all disappointed with the attitude of the Labour Party in England. So far as India was concerned whether it was the Liberal or Labour Party they were all Conservative and there was no party feeling as far as India was concerned. They would never allow India to be free, whatever party was in power. They could win Swaraj only by their work outside and whatever they might do in the Council they would never be able to reach their goal. Only when they worked both inside and outside the Council they would win Swaraj. He publicly thanked the non-Brahmins and Moslems in the Council for their help in the victories the Swarajists had so far won in the Bombay Council. Mr. Baptista had often called himself as the disciple of the late Lokmanya and he did not think such a man would ever turn traitor to the true interests of the country, whatever might be his difference of opinion with the other parties in the Council. The Bengal boycott had unsettled a settled fact, and he hoped their work in India would compel the Government to retract their words.

A CONUNDRUM

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker said the British Government was said to be "Government established by law" but they would like to know whether the law or the Government was first established. That was a conundrum to them all, and it was difficult of solution. But really speaking it was a Government established by conquest. Government had established itself as the trustee of the people and seeing it entrenched in that position some of their elder statesmen had called the British as trustee by "divine dispensation"! He never for one moment believed that Swaraj could be won in the Councils, but he had merely gone there to show the Government that if it wanted the people to fight it through the Councils the people would do it and defeat the Government. It was their duty to strip the Government of all its hypocritical trappings and show it to the people in its real state. Government which was willing to give them a round table conference a short time ago was now unwilling to give it to the people even after the Assembly's resolution. And that was an index of the fall of Indians from the position which they occupied there.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said they were glad that Mr. V. J. Patel had fulfilled the promise which he had given them in that very hall and he was successful in the Assembly in throwing out the Government grants. They had, however, heard that evening that the Party had decided to discuss the other demands on their merits and vote accordingly. But unless they had more particulars in that matter they could not pass judgment on the *Swaraj* Party's move at Delhi. It was their duty to pass a vote of thanks for the work done by the C. P. Swarajists. Instead of criticising them it was now their duty to strengthen the Swarajists in the Assembly and he requested the President to wire to Nagpore and Delhi accordingly.

Mr. Mavlanker said instead of thanking Dr. Munje and others they must thank the people of C. P. for sending such men into the Council.

STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the offer of co-operation with Government was formulated in a definite demand for a round table conference for devising a Dominion Self-Government Scheme. And instead of bread they were given a stone by a Party, from which they had never expected such things and Lord Olivier had, however, completely identified himself with all the expressions of opinions of Sir M. Hailey in the Assembly. They must understand the exact position, and that position was that neither the Government of India nor the British Government were going to budge an inch from the position which was taken up by their predecessors. They were not going to revise the constitution for a decade and they must understand that position clearly. They would, therefore, either have to mend or end the constitution, and when they could not mend it the serious process of ending it would begin. They were glad that the Swaraj Party had thrown out the grants in the Assembly, but the Anglo-Indian papers had called it as the "destruction of Councils." No doubt the usual processes of certification would begin now, but Government could not then say that they were ruling with the consent of the people. The laconic announcement of Pandit Nehru in the Council that his party would discuss the rest of the grants on their merits he was unable to understand, but it only meant that the Independents had now withheld their cooperation from the Swaraj Party, and, therefore, the Pandit had made that graceful statement in the Assembly.

Speaking about the Budget he said it was a budget introduced for the purpose of introducing schism among the members. The Finance Member had told them that they should either accept the salt tax at the present figure or continue the present provincial contributions to the Imperial exchequer. The late G. K. Gokhale had said that the salt duty was the most sensitive barometer, and the slightest increase of it meant a fall in the consumption which again meant the lowering of the vitality of the people. He thought the military Budget should be cut down to Rs. 30 crores and the burden of the people thus lightened. All along they had kept the profits on the enemy ships with the Home Government, and when the public demanded that that sum should be employed for the encouragement of an Indian Mercantile Marine, they at once utilised the large sum and called it a "windfall". There was nothing in the Budget on which they could congratulate the Government, and there was no provision for nation-building—for the thirty crores of people. As long as their fundamental demands were not granted their grievances would always remain. Every member of the British Government had now said that the policy laid down by the Conservative Government would be followed by them. Speaking about the Kenya decision, he did not believe in the peregrinations of the recently appointed Committee to London. Even more than the Conservative Party the Labour Government was bound to keep their hold on the Indian consumer in order to keep the industries in England going, otherwise they would be rounded out of office by their followers in a moment.

He was glad that there was not a single defection on the part of the members of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council, and that party would continue to do its work.

Mr. Daji Shastri Dandeker of C. P. said if they had not boycotted the Council for the last three years, the Moderates in the Council would never have been there. They had heard of Moderates in the C. P. but they had never seen them anywhere. (Laughter.). When he was in Nagpur his party had decided to give one rupee a day to the Ministers, and not Rs. 2 per year (laughter) for the latter would keep the *zeal* of the Ministers! He was sorry that other provinces had not followed the example of Nagpur. Dr. Gour had signed the Swaraj Party's creed but had now turned against that party.

MUSALMAN GRADUATES AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Mussalman M. L. C.'s deserve some thanks for exposing the callousness of Government in not carrying out several schemes promised to Mussalman public times out of number. So now it is necessary to bring to notice the state of Mussalman graduates that have joined the Department of Education for weal or for woe. To be brief the condition is altogether disconcerting. In the first place if any one were to scant the list of graduates employed in all cadres of educational service the percentage of Mussalman graduates to the rate of 20 per cent. to total population will be found much less. Secondly, no distinction is observed between Mussalman graduates and matriculates while promoting them from subordinate service to provincial service. Hitherto seven men were appointed as Urdu Deputies since 1913 for Northern, Central and Southern Divisions. Of these five were matriculates and two were imported graduates even though the Department had its own graduates. Thirdly, unsympathetic attitude of the Department from top to bottom is much to be blamed and regretted. In 1915 when it was decided to appoint a Mussalman as District Deputy in the Central Division two matriculates were appointed in succession to hold that post. Ever since the sad demise of the late Mr. Jafer in 1905 the Department has not appointed a single graduate as District Deputy. At present Northern, Central and Southern Divisions have not a single Mussalman as District Deputy or Headmaster of a High School or Superintendent of the D. P. I.'s Office or Personal Assistant to the E. I.'s. Of the several vagaries of the Department with regard to Mussalman graduates one may be mentioned. As a rule at the time of promotion seniority in grade of a Mussalman graduate is always overlooked because of his juniority in service which is of minor importance. His promotions are often delayed owing to his short-coming which is unfair. Fourthly, all Mussalman graduates are nominally considered in general cadre. They are invariably posted in the inspecting line as Urdu Assistants which are as a rule reserved for Persian teachers who are generally matriculates. Similarly the posts of Urdu Deputies are all now transformed into minor posts and there is no scope for them to show their mettle. They are *de facto* subordinates to District Deputies and so cannot enforce their own free will. The Educational Inspectors also invariably side with the District Deputies. This is the reason why the Urdu Deputies have not been able to forward the cause of Mussalman education in a satisfactory manner.—Yours, etc.,

G. N.

March 10.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Continued from previous page.)

not interfere with its work. There was nothing to prevent the Committee from expressing their views directly to the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) Government of India held that it was undesirable that there should be any restriction in emigration from one part of the Empire to another excluding the Self-governing Dominions. The Government of India did not see any case had been made out for restriction being imposed on emigration to Kenya.

It was for the Colonial Office and the Colonies Committee to consider the problem. The Government of India saw no need for further instructions. Assuming that a case had been made out in favour of restriction then the extent of restriction was a matter for discussion. As regards franchise Sir Narasimha Sarma said the Government always stood for a common electoral roll. The Committee was free to discuss this question and secure, if possible, a common electoral franchise for the Indian community resident in Kenya. But Government of India could not object to the Kenya Indians receiving an adult suffrage. There was nothing to prevent the Colonies Committee from securing an equal franchise for Indians in Kenya. The Government of India would not infringe upon the liberty of the committee to secure a common electoral franchise. On the question of the Highlands also the Committee was free to negotiate with the Colonial Office if they thought the time was favourable. Moreover, the Government of India had asked the committee to try for a common electoral franchise for Municipalities. The Government of India had full confidence in the Committee and the Government would look to India's honour and status even more than the immediate benefit of the Kenya Indians. There was nothing incompatible between the two. They did not countenance first class and second class citizenship. They stood for equality.

Concluding Sir Narasimha Sarma said that Government hoped to utilise the Colonies Committee to deal with some outstanding questions regarding Fiji. But he hoped to make a statement later on this subject. In view of the satisfactory nature of Sir Narasimha Sarma's reply Mr. Sastri withdrew his resolution.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Sethna then moved that an Indian of a suitable rank and qualifications should be the leader of the delegation representing India at the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations to be held in September this year.

Mr. Sethna declared that the representatives of India and particularly the head of the delegation to the League of Nations should be such as commanded the confidence not only of the country but of the world at large. Indians of course had been selected to go to the League on behalf of the Government of India but his complaint was that they had always been made to play, as it were, a second fiddle and no Indian so far, had acted as a leader of the delegation and they were emphatically of opinion that in future such a leader must preferably be an Indian for otherwise it was a proclamation by the British Government to the world through a body like the League of Nations which dealt with the worldwide subjects of unfitness as it were of Indians to fill such a position. He emphasised there was no reason why the senior member of the delegation should not be an Indian. Proper course would undoubtedly be for the representative to be elected by the Legislature. This was not possible to-day because delegates were supposed to express not their own views but the views of the Government as at present constituted. Even then he suggested the Legislature should elect a dozen men to form a panel out of which Government might select any persons they liked whose views would coincide with their own. Mr. Sethna concluded "If an Indian can act as High Commissioner for India in Great Britain if men like the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Shastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru could put forward India's case before the Imperial Conference with dignity and with ability which they had displayed, surely they or others like them could be found in the country to be entrusted with the Leadership of the delegation."

Sir Mahomed Shafi pointed out that India was now in the transitional period and after relating the constitution of the Indian Delegations during the last few years he pointed out that development had been taking place in the constitution. He assured that Government would most carefully take into consideration at the time of nomination to the next Assembly of the League proposals embodied in the resolution.

Mr. Sethna withdrew his resolution.

The next resolution was moved by Sardar Jogendra Singh for the encouragement to sugar industry by providing large fields for sugar cane production. Discussion on this resolution has been postponed.

PURSE TO TAGORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to be able to announce that His Highness the Aga Khan has very kindly subscribed two hundred rupees to the purse of one lakh to be presented to our Poet Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his visit to China.

I earnestly hope that others, friends and admirers of the Poet, will now come forward to make the movement a success.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. CHATTERJEE,
Lecturer, Calcutta University.

...

The Directors of the Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. have declared a dividend of 50 per cent including bonus on ordinary shares and 6½ per cent on preference shares for the year ending 31st December last.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MADRAS RECOMMENDS MR. ARUNDALE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 11.

At a special meeting of the Madras Labour Union the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting respectfully urges Government of India to consider the claims of the Madras Labour in nominating a representative from India to the next session of the International Labour Conference and recommends Mr. G. S. Arundale, president of the oldest union in India and a true friend of Labour as fully deserving of that honour.

ECHO OF SHIVALI RIOTING CASE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 11.

Sait Jeelani Sahib, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the High Court in what was known as the Shivali Rioting Case for offences punishable under Sections 147, 149, 225, 332 and 353 I.P.C. submitted a petition to the Government admitting his guilt and praying for mercy, giving an undertaking that in future he will abstain from taking part in politics in consideration of this apology.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has remitted the unexpired portion of his sentence and has directed his release from jail.

HON. MR. DEHLAVI INTERVIEWED.

ABOLITION OF KHILAFAT A SACRILEGE.

(Associated Press.)

The Hon. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Minister of Excise, Government of Bombay interviewed this evening by a representative of the Associated Press on the abolition of the Khilafat expressed himself as follows:—

"I need only say this much that when the Turkish Government deprived the Khalipha of his temporal powers in 1922 I was perhaps the first Muslim in India to publicly denounce it at Surat. I had fully anticipated, then, the ultimate intentions of the Angora Government. But the Musalmans in general in India were still hopeful of the solution of the problem which they hoped would come out of the hands of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Things, however, have come to pass as I had anticipated then. The action of the Angora Government was wrong 'ab initio' in depriving the Khalifa of his temporal powers and the situation they have now created by abolishing the Khilafat is a sacrilege to Islam to say the least of it. They have thereby not only done a moral and material wrong to Turkey itself but they have illegally and irreligiously interfered in a matter which was subject to the decision of the Muslim world. The Turkish Government as it now appears intentionally kept Indian Muslims, at least in the dark so long as it served their purpose. But they must know that the Musalmans of India or of any other country have now no special interest in Turkey without the Khilafat as a part and parcel of its Government. As such, Turkey can no longer claim support from the Muslim world. The Turkish Government is Khilafat and Khilafat is Turkish Government, and it does not lie within the province of Angora to divest the one of the other. Turkey must be forced to put this great religious wrong right at the earliest opportunity; otherwise pressure would have to be brought to bear upon it. How to do it now is a great question for the Muslims of India. I see no other way except through its own Government and through an organised Muslim representation. The Khilafat is not hereditary in Islam. The Turkish Government is therefore perfectly at liberty to assume any form of Government provided that connotes also Khilafat of Muslim world."

THE KHILAFAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, who have been brought up and educated from my childhood by a true Mahomedan Munsni Hassan Alli Naksbandi, read with consternation and sorrow the deposition and expulsion of the Khalifa from Turkey which was the seat of Khilafat for over 650 years. The extremists of Turkey think that the Mahomedans and Hindus of India helped Turkey on account of their strength which the whole of India will repudiate. The Mahatmaji and Ali Brothers, the *Tri Moorthies* of Khilafat are almost humbled by the action of Turkey. At present we are to submit to the will of Almighty. Indians will not lag behind in girding up their loins to bring the Khilafat to a successful issue. This day's telegram informs that the Palace of the Khalifa is to be the home of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Courtesy at least ought to have dictated that the Eldis Palace ought to have been kept sacred.

May I think I am right, when I say that the extremists of Turkey do not care for the traditions of the Prophet's religion?—Yours, etc.,

C. VASUDEVA RAO.

Chikmagalur, March 8.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, March 10.

In Srimulam Popular Assembly, one member suggested the appointment of a Cabinet of three Ministers, elected from among the elected members of Srimulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council to help in the administration of Travancore. This subject was also brought in the former sessions of the Assembly.

The President in his reply said that he could only note the suggestion of the members at present.

FAREWELL TO HOSPITAL.

MAHATMAJI'S REMEMBRANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, March 10.

The students of the B. J. School of Medicine, Poona, had the unique privilege of paying their respects to Mahatmaji and Mrs. Gandhi, on the eve of his departure from Poona. The staff of the Sassoon Hospital, including Col. Maddock, Major Coullie, Dr. Shikare, the Sister-in-charge, was present on the occasion.

The students presented Mahatmaji with a garland made of "Khadi" and expressed their heart-felt wishes for Mahatmaji's rapid recovery. They also prayed for his long life and prosperity and expressed their thanks to Col. Maddock for his skill in operation.

At the express request of the students, Mahatmaji addressed a few words to the gathering. He said:—

"You will excuse me for I am speaking, sitting on the chair, but my health does not permit me to stand. You have asked me to speak to you on the eve of my departure from Poona, but I am unfit to do so. I am doing civil disobedience to the commands of Col. Maddock, but it will be injustice if I would not speak a few words.

Col. Maddock has become my friend since he was sent to Yerawda to examine me by the Government. I was not willing for the operation, but Col. Maddock impressed upon me in such a way that I was obliged to keep my full confidence in him. I had full faith in his skill. I am not an expert to certify so, but it is the fact. I am still glad to hear from you that he is a friend of mine. I hope that Col. Maddock will spend his leisure time in the cause of humanity, wherever he may go.

Non-violent, non-co-operation means sympathy and good feeling towards every man. It will grieve me much if I know others saying that I have ill-feeling towards any individual or person. It will also grieve me much after my death. I cannot keep silent without mentioning the kind attitude and help rendered to me by the staff, nurses, sisters and students. I have no sufficient words to repay their help. I am very glad that I am assured by you that you will use *Swadeshi cloth*. I do not mean that Swadeshi means ill-feeling towards any man. My stay in the hospital will be one of the treasures in my remembrances and I will carry it to the end of my life.

In fine, I pray God to give long life and prosperity to Col. Maddock and Mrs. Maddock wherever they are. I thank you all for giving me this opportunity."

REDUCTION OF SUMMER VACATION.

BERAR TEACHERS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, March 11.

The Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government having by a recent order cut down the Summer vacation in the Municipal high and middle schools from 60 to 42 days, the Municipal Teachers' Association, Berar, has submitted a representation to the Ministry, strongly protesting against the application of the rule to all the municipal schools, which are thus differentiated from the Government and aided schools. The Association strongly endorses the considered interpretation of the Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Division, who says the rule refers only to vernacular schools. The Association brings prominently to the notice of the Ministry the harm which the extreme heat of the Summer of Berar is likely to inflict on the health of the students and the energy of the teachers, if the schools are not closed for full two Summer months and prays that for the above reasons the rule be not made applicable to Berar.

WHY NOT A EUROPEAN MINISTER.

MR. MACDOUGALL STRIKES A NEW NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 11.

Presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Madras European Association, Mr. A.M. Macdougall, Chairman, referring to the wrecking policy of the Swarajists said that the attempt to carry his policy to a conclusion would only mean a set back to the Reforms. They (Europeans) were not averse to India moving forward to self-government. Referring to the membership of the Association he said that the European press could create public opinion and thus induce many persons to join the Association. It had been suggested in the committee that it would be a good thing if prominent Indian politicians were invited to address meetings in order that the two communities could get to know each other and find a common platform on which they both could stand. There were planks in the Indian platforms on which both parties could meet and he was sure if this was adopted it would be for the good of the country. He added, when a further instalment of Reforms was given and executive councillors were abolished and a larger cabinet was appointed to be responsible for the policy of the country, the European community through their influence, power, interest in industry, commerce and trade ought to have an European minister. This would be acceptable to the people of the country as well as to the politicians and was the goal they should strive for.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

MANY DEMANDS GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 10.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed sitting to-day further Government demands for grants were discussed and voted upon. Demand for grant in respect of land revenue was disposed of to-day, and a total cut of 7,00,434 was effected and a sum of Rs. 37,06,566 was granted under this head.

Hon. Chaudhri Lal Chand then moved for a grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,000 in respect of excise and after a sum of Rs. 17,420 had been cut the grant was voted upon. The Council then speedily disposed of grants under heads stamps, forests and registration without much discussion, after making more or less nominal cuts mainly under travelling allowance and devoted the rest of the evening to a discussion of the demand for a grant of Rs. 3,58,41,000 in respect of irrigation. Notices of about one hundred and forty-seven amendments have been given for reductions under this head and hardly thirty-two of them have been disposed of and only a cut of Rs. 2,18,174 has been effected from travelling allowance, when the President put the demand to vote which was carried by 41 to 12 votes and the Council adjourned till to-morrow. The time-limit for discussing and voting this demand having expired to-day the rest of the amendments could not be moved.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

EXCISE DEMAND PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 10.

Discussion on the motion for the reduction of demand under excise by ten lakhs was again taken up by the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day. Several members had protested against the excise policy of the Government and Mr. M. S. Das, ex-Minister supporting the motion urged the Excise Department should be manned by sympathetic Indians.

Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government and Excise said the policy of Government was to discourage the habit of drinking and on this principle was based the policy of maximum revenue and minimum consumption. The greatest source of revenue was excise and abolition of excise meant abolition of Transferred Departments. The motion was negatived by 35 votes to 23 and the whole demand under Excise was then voted without division.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 10.

In winding up the general discussion on the budget, Sir John Maynard said that the Government had made it clear not recently but for some time past that it was prepared to look with benevolent eye upon any proposal if it commanded the support which may be put forward for amending the existing Gurdwara legislation. But up to present time no Sikh had come forward with any specific proposal to make any such amendment.

TANJORE RESETTLEMENT.

MADRAS, March 10.

In connection with the Tanjore Resettlement, Mr. Pantalu Iyer M.L.C. has issued a communique advising the holding of a Conference early to decide on the definite line of action in case Government failed to redress their grievance. He urges complete non-payment of taxes.

DEESA FRAUD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

PALANPUR, March 11.

Various terms of imprisonment and fines have been awarded to the accused in what is known as the Deesa Depot Fraud Case by Colonel O'Brien, Political Agent, Palanpur. Lala Shambulal, Depot Shroff and his Jubbulpore Agent, Hanuman Prasad were charged with conspiring to defraud Government of Rs. 37,000 by substituting fictitious money orders in lieu of genuine ones, issued by the depot to the Indian Personnel.

The Special Magistrate of Deesa had committed the case to sessions where it came up for trial on Tuesday the 4th instant and was concluded yesterday by Colonel O'Brien, Political Agent sitting with assessors. The Colonel agreeing with the assesors found the accused guilty of charge of wilfully attempting to defraud Government and sentenced Lala Shambulal to 4 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000 in default another one year's rigorous imprisonment and Hanuman Prasad to 2 1/2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default further six months rigorous imprisonment.

At the Lahore High Court on 10th inst., before Justices Martineau and Mottiwar. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, counsel for the respondent concluded his arguments and the judgment was reserved in the appeal preferred by Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, I.C.S., against Sub-Judge, Lahore, awarding him (appellant) nominal damages in his suit against the "Bande Mataram" newspaper owned by the Punjab Akhbharat Company for alleged publication of defamatory articles against the appellant.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the European Association, Calcutta, a resolution was passed protesting against the select committee recommendations on the rent note and urging extension of the present Act for one year.

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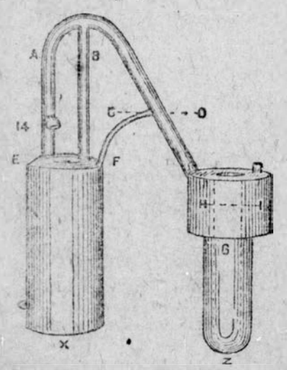

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MUNICIPAL SPECIAL TEACHERS.

QUESTION REFERRED TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when a long letter from the Police Commissioner, about the Pathan menace was recorded, it complained that the public were not giving the Police adequate help, and the Police were thus not in a position to deal with the Pathans as they wished.

The Corporation also referred a motion of Dr. Vorah *re* the question of reconsidering the whole development programme of the Corporation to a Committee.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a statement of expenses for the last general Municipal elections amounting to Rs. 1,46,999-12-6.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Police Commissioner regarding the Pathan menace in Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Parelker in moving that the letter be recorded wanted to know what sort of co-operation the police wanted to have from the public to rid the city of the Pathans.

Mr. S. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said if the Municipality, Tramway Company and other institutions would dismiss their Pathan employees, the police would be able to deport them from Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. Nensey letters were recorded from the two Railway Companies stating that waiting rooms, etc., were provided at the Dadar Station.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Dr. J. Vorah moved:—"That in view of the extreme uncertainty of the success of the development schemes and also in view of conflicting forecast of the Commissioner upon them, the Corporation appoint a Committee to investigate into and report upon the relative merits of the short-dated and long-dated loans for financing these schemes."

He said the Commissioner had already written to the Government committing himself to certain schemes, and his (speaker's) proposition was sure to be opposed by the Commissioner. At the time those development schemes were taken up, money was pouring into the city and the Municipality also wanted to make some profit like everybody else, but those times had changed since then. He did not, however, include the Tansa Completion scheme in the other development schemes. They had considered the Hornby-Ballard scheme last year, but it was unfortunate the executive had not laid all their cards on the table at the time. They did not yet know their actual commitments in that respect, and the boom in land had now disappeared. It was their duty to re-consider their schemes, as they had spent crores of money over them. Their business was to consider them properly and lay down new lines, and thus save lot of money. It was also their duty sincerely to consider the schemes and come to a definite decision.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded and the proposition was passed.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., to have their poles removed from the centre of the roadway on the section of Frere Road between the Town Hall and Ballard Road."

Dr. Vorah seconded.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Tramways Committee, and it was adopted.

INCONVENIENCE TO PAREL RESIDENTS.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the inconvenience caused to the poor residents at Bhoiwadi, Parel Tank Road and Sewri Cross Road, owing to the shortage of public water fountains in the localities and he be requested to arrange for more fountains with sufficient number of taps being provided in those localities."

He said the people living in the locality were much inconvenienced owing to want of these fountains and they had to go a long way when they wanted water.

Mr. Nariman seconding said he was surprised at the way the poorer parts of the city were treated by the executive and the house. 'Was that the way they should treat the poor people in the city? They had no money for the poor classes, whenever they required anything. If they had not, then they might spare some from other parts of the city.

Dr. Vorah said the poorer people were not supplied with water and then they were stigmatised as dirty. They did not want ornamental fountains, but simple fountains giving enough water.

Mr. R. H. Delves said there were sufficient conveniences for water-supply in those parts.

Mr. Nensey said, Mr. Kanji who was living in Walkeshwar could not naturally suffer from water scarcity and if he had gone into the poorer parts of the city he would have realised their difficulties. He moved that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy seconding said the whole question should be discussed in the Committee.

Mr. R. S. Asavle said if the question were referred to a Committee it would be delayed. They did not want lakhs of rupees, but only a few hundreds to supply the simple fountains. Poor people had to go from door to door for their water and it was not proper.

Dr. Javle also opposed the amendment as he thought the matter would be delayed indefinitely if they sent to a Committee.

Mr. S. K. Vaidya opposed the amendment.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said as there seemed to be a diversity of opinion on the question, the best solution was that the fountains should be put up at a cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

The original proposition was adopted.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri moved that the following be sent to the Schools Committee for report:—

"That the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the services of special teachers in their employ should be dispensed with, their work being entrusted to the ordinary trained teachers of the schools if necessary, within one month."

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla complained that the Press had published some "silly" criticism on the whole question. He was prepared to argue out the whole question, if necessary.

Mrs. Gokhalay said special teachers were necessary for teaching drawing, music and other things. They had considered the question fully in the Committee, and she was sorry it was the Nationalist members who were criticising she opposed the motion.

Dr. Javle said they wanted special teachers for special subjects, and they should refer the question to the Schools Committee for a report.

After some further speeches the motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

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MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

PETITION TO CORPORATION.

Mr. M. K. Kateli, Chairman of the Municipal Special Teachers' Association has addressed the following to the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Municipal Special Teachers' Association to place the following few lines before you for your kind consideration on their behalf.

The Special Teachers understand that a notice has been given of a proposition recently that their services should be dispensed with.

They pray that Members of the Corporation should not pass this Resolution for the following reasons:—

(1) There are 131 Special Teachers—meaning teachers of Drawing, Drill, Scouting, Singing, Sewing, Knitting, etc. These include both men and women teachers. They will be thrown out of employment in these hard days.

(2) A number of the Special Teachers have put in long service in the Municipal Schools. Some have put in as long as 24 years service.

(3) A number of Special Teachers came to Bombay, having left their employment elsewhere, after they were appointed by the Schools Committee from the applications invited by advertisement.

(4) When employed the Special Teachers have understood the service to be permanent only recently they have been admitted to the advantages of either the Pension or Provincial Fund Scheme of the Municipality.

(5) Under these circumstances, if their services are done away with, it will be a great injustice to them.

(6) In the humble opinion of the Association the ordinary teachers will not be able to do as efficient work as the special teachers will be able to do in these subjects. For instance, scouting can only be taught by men specialized in it. Drawing cannot be taught as well by ordinary teachers as by teachers who have mastered the subject.

(7) The Association has received a copy of a representation dated 27th February 1924 made by Head Mistresses of the Municipal Girls' Schools to the Corporation. It will show how the Special Teachers are necessary.

A LONG STANDING POLICY.

(8) The Association is very much grieved to see a campaign against the Special Teachers in the local Press. They have been charged of idleness, inefficiency, etc., without giving any grounds. It has been suggested that Special Teachers are not necessary and wherever Special Teachers are appointed, it is a mistake, in spite of the fact that Special Teachers are employed everywhere, even in private schools, in Bombay and outside and important Municipalities of the Presidency. The policy of appointments of Special teachers is not a new one here. It has been of a long standing and has been endorsed by the Municipal Schools Committee from time to time under the able Presidentship of educationists like Sir Chimanlal, and consisting of members like Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Mandlik, Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Javle, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Motiwalla, Rao Bahadur Pai, Barrister Baptista, Barrister Jayakar and others.

(9) It has been said that the increase in the number of the Special Teachers is very great in recent years. The Association begs to submit that the increase was partly due to the fact that formerly there were too few Special Teachers and partly to the fact that English and certain other subjects have been only very recently introduced.

The number of Special Teachers is really not great and in humble opinion of the Association inadequate.

The Association therefore prays that the Corporation will after a kind and careful consideration of the matter reject the proposition and by doing so they will be furthering the cause of education in Bombay and earning the heartfelt gratitude of the Special Teachers.

THE BHAMTA GANG.

ROUND UP BY BARODA POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, March 10.

In consequence of the skilful manoeuvres planned by the Commissioner of Police in the Baroda State, the Bhamta gang of dacoits, which had eluded pursuit for the last two years has been rounded up. Nine men and nine women have been arrested with suspicious property. Every man has previous convictions, while some of their female accomplices have been extradited from Bombay. The appeal for mercy made by Mir Khan and his brother has been rejected, with the result that the sentence of capital punishment pronounced against them will be carried out at Baroda on March 15th.

M. P. MEHTA MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, March 10.

The executive committee of the Kathiawar political conference has decided to build a memorial hall and to equip a library of books on current problems as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Mansukhlal Raojibhai Mehta of Rajkot. A representative committee of twelve members with powers to add to the number has been constituted to collect Rs. 25,000 to defray the cost of the memorial hall and library.

"SWARAJ PARTY & ITS FORTUNES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the comments of the writer of your "Bombay Diary" in yesterday's "Sunday Chronicle" under the heading "The Swarajya Party and its Fortunes". It would be more correct to speak of "Swarajya Party and its mis-fortunes". The Swarajya Party stands in local Council in the same position as the Municipal Nationalist Party in the Corporation. None of them have majority of votes and so far as carrying propositions and motions are concerned it is the *hands* and not heads that count. But for all that it can hardly be said that they have failed. They are so placed that they can hardly play their full tune. That being the position, the remarks in the "Diary" about Mr. Jayakar are unfortunate. The writer of the 'Diary' does not realise what Mr. Jayakar is doing for his party and his efforts to obtain for his party solidarity support and respectful and dignified hearing are worthy of commendation and not criticism. It is therefore doubly unfortunate that the 'Diary' should dub Mr. Jayakar a "speechmaker". If the writer can but realise the very small minority Mr. Jayakar commands, he will agree that the best chance of success for him lies in firm but tactful opposition, and he can succeed to the extent that he is scrupulously and assiduously fair and no more. Mr. Jayakar's strong but sober opposition is doing more for his party than the votes he commands and it is for this reason that the Swarajya Party enjoys importance and dignity greater than its numerical strength and this is due to Mr. Jayakar. In this connection I am reminded of Mr. Lucy's remarks when he says that in public assemblies it is not what is said nor how it is said but who says that counts, and it is fair to Mr. Jayakar to say that his behaviour is "*comme il faut.*"

That being the position, you Sir Editor, will agree that if we can not help Mr. Jayakar, we need not put spoke in his wheels.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

March, 10.

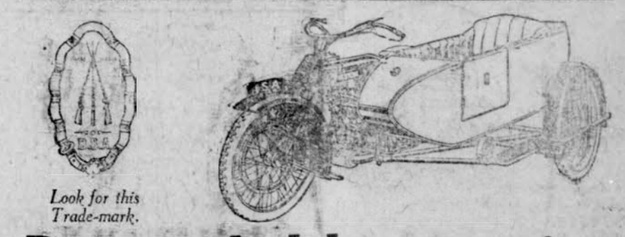
UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is some time since India awoke fully from its age-long torpor in regard to education. From the poorest peasant to the multi-millionaire, everybody now wants his young ones to be put to some school near-by so that he may earn a title to sit in an office and earn something. Clerical service has now come to be looked upon as either an ornament or avocation which yields the maximum benefit with minimum expenditure of energy. Nay it is also a short-cut leading one to brighter and brighter prospects as against the tedious round-about routine of just compensation for manual labour. In short, our present-day education is developing and fitting one for mental labour only as against physical labour. It is not only creating in the minds of the rising generation an aversion for manual labour, but also makes them unfit for it. This is in fact the root-cause of the rise and growth of unemployment in this land.

I am not suggesting anything for the remedying of the prevailing unemployment. Those who have been lamed have got to limp on, in spite of Messrs. Powell and Co., who can at best enable the lame to limp only with less difficulty. But man is the architect of his fortune. If he wants to spare his off-springs the horrors of future unemployment, he should take note of what I have stated in the first para and give their education in other fields than the present-day schools and colleges. Labour is the same whether it is mental or manual. There is no special dignity because a man is a clerk or a secretary or even a Governor and it is no indignity because one is a tiller of the soil, moulder of clay or carver of wood. The present generation is suffering for the sins of their fathers; should their progenies also suffer by their deliberately the same sin? May the light of knowledge dawn in their minds and open their eyes to hard facts!—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.



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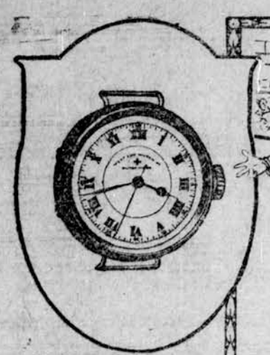

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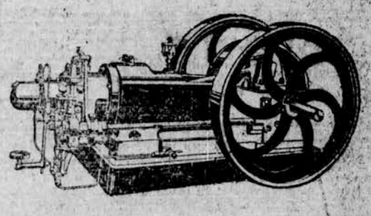

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